FBIS

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CHERVOV ON ARMS CONTROL, TRUST-BUILDING MEASURES

AU101437 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Aug 84 p 6

[Interview granted by Colonel General N. Chervov, Soviet military expert, to APN commentator V. Morozov: "How to Continue in Stockholm; Washington: Neither Trust, Nor Disarmament for All of 4 Years"; date, place not given]

[Text] [Morozov] For several years Washington has been misleading the public by its well-known "zero option." Currently it is striving to avoid negotiations on outer space by playing a false game. The term of office of President Reagan's administration is drawing to its end. One can thus ask: What has Reagan's policy given the world in the sphere of armament control or even in the sphere of trust?

[Chervov] R. Reagan's administration has never regarded, and does not regard even now, the achievement of an agreement with the Soviet Union in the sphere of arms control as a politically unpostponable task. Not even when it was forced under pressure from the public, to conduct negotiations on nuclear arms, not even then did it look for a solution of this problem; in reality, its attitude frustrated such an agreement. Both during the negotiations on strategic arms limitations and during negotiations on nuclear arms limitation, the American side did not consider it necessary to leave demagogy and go over to a constructive dialogue. Through Washington's fault, the negotiations did not in fact take place.

For 4 years President R. Reagan's government gave priority to one single thing: to an unprecedented accumulation and increase of the U.S. military potential; to the unbridled development of arms races, and particularly nuclear arms; and to the expansion of these races to outer space. Clinging stubbornly to the realization of their prospectless line, aimed at achieving military supremacy, the Washington representatives rejected all or nearly all Soviet proposals on halting the arms races and on disarmament. They deliberately frustrated the process of limiting and reducing nuclear arms; they frustrated the negotiations not only on strategic arms but also nuclear arms in Europe; they rejected negotiations on the problem of averting the militarization of space; and they are erecting obstacles in achieving agreements during the negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe and on many other problems. At the same time, they have been, and are still, implementing newer and newer systems of nuclear, conventional, and other weapons, and spending enormous resources for this purpose.

[Morozov] Does there exist today any sign of U.S. willingness to conduct a dialogue on arms limitations and reduction?

[Chervov] The Soviet Union has proposed to the United States a whole program of realistic measures, aimed at halting armament races. To each of these measures Washington has either replied "No" -- or it has hid behind various pretexts. For instance, what is preventing the beginning of negotiations on averting the militarization of space without any preliminary conditions? Or the start of an exchange of opinions on freezing the both sides' nuclear arsenals? Or the reopening, together with Great Britain, of the trilateral negotiations on the general and total ban on nuclear arms tests? Or cooperation in introducing certain norms of behavior into relations between the nuclear powers, a proposal that K.U. Chernenko addressed to the White House? Only one thing is preventing all this -- Washington's militarist orientation, which is hostile to peace.

The Soviet Union is doing everything it can to halt the arms race and to prevent a nuclear war.

It has committed itself unilaterally to not be the first to use nuclear arms. It has solemnly declared that it will never use a nuclear weapon against countries that have refused to produce or acquire such weapons and that do not have them on their territory. The Warsaw Pact member-states are proposing to the NATO countries to reach an agreement to not be the first to use either nuclear arms, conventional arms, or military force in general, against each other.

The United States does not want to follow the USSR's example and commit itself to not be the first to use nuclear arms. It even refuses to negotiate on this proposal at the Stockholm conference. It is opposing the conclusion of an agreement on the non-use of military force. Although it is clear to everybody that the adoption of the two proposals submitted by the socialist countries at the conference would establish an atmosphere of trust, the United States is aiming to "bury" both these proposals. This produces great distrust in Washington's policy, which is aimed at undermining the conference. A vicious circle is created: Neither disarmament nor trust. Through the fault of the White House, the peoples of the world have to live in a poisonous and dangerous atmosphere.

[Morozov] How could one achieve trust in the military sphere between East and West in the current complicated and tense situation?

[Chervov] The realistic road leading toward this goal lies in the rejection of the use, or threat of use, of military force. This is exactly what the socialist countries are proposing at the Stockholm conference, thus further developing the resolutions that are anchored in the Helsinki Final Act.

The United States and certain other NATO countries are aiming to have the conference deal with "smallish, specific issues." One mentions exercises, dislocations, observers, and so forth. In other words, they want to limit everything merely to achieving a maximum "transparency" of the military activity of European states. Everything must be made public, they say, everything must be open to everybody, so that no state secrets would exist. As you can see, the United States has fallen in love with "openness." But we would like to ask: Where was this "openness" when the United States was preparing to attack defenseless Grenada? Even 24 hours prior to the invasion, the White House was claiming that it had no intention of attacking Grenada. And what actually happened? So where is that "openness" so popular among the Americans?

Not even for half a minute can one believe the American reflections about "openness." While demanding "open skies" (1955), the United States was sending U-2 planes into Soviet skies. While demanding the rejection of secrecy, it was preparing a nuclear attack on the USSR (the Dropshot and Charioteer plans; and presidential directives Nos 59 and 242 on a "limited" nuclear war and on "beheading" the adversary by a sudden "surgical" nuclear strike). While demanding the "illumination" of Soviet Armed Forces, the United States is not fired by willingness to also expand control to its own territory.

The Soviet Union is the only power participating in this forum that has officially declared that it will not be the first to use nuclear arms. It declared this when the other nuclear powers were not prepared to do the same. Despite this, the USSR undertook this far-reaching step.

One can ask: Why do not the United States, Britain, and France, as participants in the Stockholm conference, want to take a similar step? The USSR is proposing to consider this issue independently, separate from the entire complex of negotiations on nuclear disarmament, including the liquidation of missiles. This issue can be isolated from the other problems. However, its solution will certainly establish a situation in which the solution of the other problems, now encountering insurmountable obstacles, will be emphatically alleviated.

Deplorably, the representatives of the United States and certain NATO countries are striving, under various pretexts, to run away from considering this issue. Thus, if they do not want to consider this very clear and frank proposal as a step aimed at consolidating trust, one must ask: What then can be called trust?

Bearing in mind the speed of the effects and the strength of modern weapons, the atmosphere of mutual suspicion is most dangerous. Even coincidences, incorrect calculations, or a technical error can have tragic consequences. This is exactly why the USSR has been constantly stressing the importance of withdrawing fingers from the launching levers; of setting the weapons on reliable fuses; of countries relinquishing the propagation of enmity, hatred, and of nuclear war. Finally, the main road to trust, to averting any war, is to halt the arms races and return to peaceful and correct relations between states, to detente.

BOGACHEV: U.S. APPROACH TO TALKS IRRESPONSIBLE

LD101624 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 10 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

How can mankind be rid of fears of nuclear catastrophe?

U.S. General George Abrahamson claims that the only hope for the peoples of the world, as well as for the succeeding generations is the "star wars" programme formulated by President Reagan. That general, responsible for the supervision of a space weapons development programme, said during House hearings at the U.S. Congress that the development of a large anti-missile defence system with space-based components by the United States would help eliminate the awesome role of ballistic missiles in the world.

House member Duncan Hunter of California, speaking during the same hearings, accused President Reagan's political opponents of the intention to jeopardise the security or the American people by entering talks with the Soviet Union.

The militarist hysteria whipped up by Reagan's allies in Congress demonstrates anew the true worth of the statements of the U.S. Administration that it would like to avoid the arms race in space by achieving a fair agreement with the Soviet Union.

Washington still has a negative approach to the Soviet-proposed talks on preventing the militarisation of outer space. Rejecting the Soviet Union's proposals to impose a mutual moratorium on the tests and deployment of anti-satellite systems, the Reagan administration is carrying on intensive preparations for trial launchings of space weapons.

The United States is preoccupied not with beginning talks with the USSR and achieving positive results at them to keep space peaceful but with implementing as soon as possible its programme of developing anti-satellite systems and deploying huge space-based anti-missile defences which, according to the Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger, are President Reagan's cherished dream.

Offícals of the Reagan administration are not averse to touting their "commitment to peace" and readiness for talks now that the U.S. presidential elections are not far off. However, as the recent congressional hearings show, this does not keep them from expounding their plans to turn space into a scene of the runaway arms race. The Reagan administration says a flat no to all the Soviet proposals on practical measures to lessen the danger of nuclear war.

Washington's manoeuvres with regard to the Soviet proposals on preventing the militarization of outer space are evidence of the flippant and irresponsible approach of the U.S. leadership to problems of vital importance to all the peoples of the world.

U.S. SEEN TORPEDOING TALKS ON SPACE WEAPONS

LD102210 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Washington has had a great deal to say lately about its wish to begin talks with the Soviet Union concerning space weapons. What's behind this is discussed by Spartak Beglov, a commentator on the staff of the Soviet press agency NOVOSTI. Here is what he writes:

The Soviet Union naturally insists that the agenda of these talks should refer to preventing the militarization of space. The American side, however, wants to do without the key word, preventing. One might argue that a single word is not all that important but in actual fact the presence or absence of this word cardinally alters the very substance of the proposed talks. The Soviet Union takes the view that these should be talks about keeping weapons out of space so as to prevent the arms race from extending to that sphere. The United States merely wants to discuss rules for positioning space weapons, such as, say, specifying the altitudes at which satellites may or may not be shot down.

The fact is that Washington has already begun putting into effect its scheme for militarizing outer space. Accordingly it doesn't want any talks or agreements that would be a hindrance to its effort in this direction. The United States has repeatedly resorted to such tactics, paying lip service to negotiations while actually torpedoing them. It has done so whenever it began a new spiral of the arms race. Recall just a few relevant facts. There was a time when the Soviet Union proposed talks with the United States on not starting the production of multiple warheads, known as MIRVs, multiple independently targeted reentry vehicles. The American side declined to reach agreement on this matter. Then the Soviet Union proposed banning the production of neutron weapons. Washington went ahead and produced them. Moscow proposed mutual agreement to stop the production of a new generation of submarine-based nuclear missiles. Washington turned a deaf ear to that appeal too.

The United States also began the mass production of cruise missiles and their deployment in Western Europe, thus torpedoing the Geneva talks on this subject with the Soviet Union. The present case of the Soviet offer to reach agreement on preventing the militarization of space has once again shown that the maximum Washington is prepared to accept is a set of traffic rules for a new spiral of the arms race. But those would be traffic rules for the road to hell. The Soviet Union is insisting on a red light to such developments now, on erecting a reliable roadblock in the way of the deployment of weapons in space now, before it's too late.

GENERAL ROGERS' NUCLEAR WARHEAD FIGURES MOCKED

LD120659 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 12 TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA says in its short commentary today headlined "...Being Dizzy" "Once upon a time there was a hawk general, who was not good at his puntuation marks. Therefore he wrote all the commas on the bottom of the sheet of paper, after which he ordered in a stentorian, peremptory tone: 'fall in!'". Something of this kind is happening to American General B. Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander in Europe. But General Rogers is weak at his arithmetic. Speaking recently in an interview with the West German STERN magazine, Rogers clearly intended to follow the same procedure, but with figures.

At the present time, he declared most seriously, the Warsaw Treaty countries have nine times (sic) as many nuclear warheads as the NATO bloc states. The general spinned this figure, as they say, out of thin air in the hope that after he orders it will take its right place.

The hocus-pocus has proved to be a flop, and, as the press says, invited only sarcastic chuckles from experts even among the West European circles themselves, PRAVDA goes on. And it really couldn't but seem funny to well-informed people to see Rogers so clumsy in his overzealousness aimed at justifying Washington's decision to pack Western Europe with new American first-strike nuclear missiles. They are sure to know that there is a rough parity between the two groupings as regards the nuclear warheads, they also realize that general Rogers counted only land-based warheads, while modestly passing over in silence the nuclear weapons deployed in the surface ships, submarines and strategic bombers of the North Atlantic bloc.

So the hapless general began to feel dizzy, apparently, because of his unsuccessful trick with invented figures.

REAGAN NONPROLIFERATION REPORT CRITICIZED

PM100916 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "When Words and Deeds Diverge"]

[Text] Washington, 9 Aug -- President Reagan has sent Congress a report devoted to U.S. "initiatives" in the sphere of the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. The White House chief claimed that the prevention of further proliferation of nuclear weapons is one of the present administration's "fundamental foreign policy tasks."

The extent to which the President's words diverge from his deeds is shown by the fact that the White House chief's report appeared literally the day after news broke of the administration's decision to deliver 189 kg of plutonium to Japan. According to Congressman R. Ottinger, two-thirds of this batch of nuclear raw material comprises ready material for the production of nuclear weapons. Reports have appeared in the U.S. press that the U.S. legislature, when debating these "unusually" large shipments of plutonium to Japan, posed the alarming question: Does this not mean that cooperation in the sphere of nuclear weapons is beginning? It is being noted that the Congress hearings on these questions were held in camera and the demands of many congressmen and senators to call off shipments of nuclear materials were ignored by the White House.

The report about shipments to Japan of plutonium suitable for nuclear weapons production has provoked alarm and disquiet here. This is a very dangerous step, retired Admiral G. la Rocque, director of the Washington center for information on military problems, said. Currently, there is a rising wave of militarism in Japan, he noted, and where is the guarantee that Japan, as a technically highly-developed country and having amassed a sufficient amount of the necessary materials, will not start producing nuclear weapons?

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD121729 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 12 Aug 84

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Boris Andrianov, All-Union Radio foreign political commentator; Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of NOVOYE VREMYA Editorial Board; and Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, international observer of KOMMUNIST]

Antiwar Demonstrations

[Text] [Andrianov] Tomorrow a week of action for a ban on nuclear weapons and for solidarity with the victims of U.S. atom bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki ends. The ashes of Hiroshima and Nagasaki not only rouse the memory of mankind but give a severe warning of the dangerous line all people on our planet are being pushed toward by the unrestrained nuclear arms race started by Washington. That is why during August international public opinion has followed with particular attention the struggle to decide, in the end, whether or not our planet can manage to avoid the fate of those Japanese towns. The consistent and determined efforts of our country and the other socialist states in trying to prevent a nuclear war with all its tragic consequences are giving hope for a victory of reason. However, these noble efforts are being undermined in every way by the unbridled actions of aggressive circles in the United States and their active NATO accomplices who are relying on military force and readiness to use weapons, even nuclear weapons, against countries whose policies they find inconvenient.

[Volskiy] By launching a new and even more dangerous spiral in the arms race, Washington is exacerbating the international situation to the limit. That is why, around the world, the mass popular movement against the threat of a new world war and for peace, disarmament and international security, is widening.

[Andrianov] Evidence of this is the closing week of action for a ban on nuclear weapons and for solidarity with the atom bomb victims in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In the past few days there were mass demonstrations by participants in the antiwar movements in Japan, Australia, the FRG, Britain, the United States, Canada, France, Denmark, Greece, Holland, and many other countries, including the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist states. In the course of demonstrations and rallies, at conferences and meetings, in the process of signing petitions and appeals, people of divergent political and religious convictions have demanded that Washington and NATO put an end to the large scale arms race, and primarily the nuclear arms race. Public opinion in Western Europe, particularly in Britain and the FRG, demands removal of the U.S. first-strike missiles that represent a lethal danger for the population of the continent. Currently, peace supporters on all five continents are expressing solidarity with the struggle of progressive Japanese public opinion against the policy of remilitarizing Japan and attempts to involve that country in military adventures in the Asian-Pacific region. The mass activities of the peace supporters clearly showed that the peoples in all countries are unwilling to remain passive in the struggle to save mankind from the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe. That is why they are actively seeking that the common sense of the majority should prevail over the wishes of a limited group of politicians who fancy themselves as people who decide history and the fate of mankind. They are also seeking an early start to talks on banning the militarization of space.

Space Talks Bid

[Nekrasov] As you remember, the Soviet Union presented its proposal regarding talks on preventing the militarization of space at the end of June. It was proposed that talks begin in the middle of September. But today it is already clear that the United States' stance has made the proposed talks impossible.

The Reagan administration has once again demonstrated its attitude of absolute irresponsibility regarding the problem of curbing the arms race, and its unwillingness to hold honest and serious talks. In truthfulness, it must be noted that the more optimistic circles, including some among the U.S. public and in realistic political spheres, are not losing hope, as yet, that the Soviet-American talks on this problem will still take place sometime, since holding that these talks are a vital necessity corresponds to the correctly understood vital interests of the United States itself.

The LOS ANGELES TIMES wrote that antisatellite weapons must be repudiated, not because they are ineffective, but because they will mark the start of a new fullscale spiral in the arms race. In neither case would U.S. security be strengthened to a sufficient degree to justify violence in space. Indeed, this is reasonable thinking, and, by the way, the majority of Americans subscribe to it. This is why the White House is now gyrating as it tries to conceal the true nature of what is happening. Let me quote the Parisian LE MONDE which said recently: The main concern of the U.S. Administration today is to succeed in the psychological war, that is, to shift the responsibility for the breakdown [sryv] of the talks onto Moscow. The White House continues to pursue the same game today.

[Andrianov] Concerning this, it is appropriate to recall the observation made by the well-known U.S. observer, Gelb, who wrote that from the point of view of Reagan administration officials, even to begin talks with Moscow on this theme may engender a dangerous slide towards an undesirable end. In other words, there is fear across the ocean that should Washington engage in serious talks, it might find it difficult to disengage itself from them without suffering serious losses of a kind involving its own exposure; or it might have to come to an agreement that would not suit either the interests of the military-industrial complex -- expecting huge profits from the space arms race -- or the interests of hawks in the White House and its environs.

[Nekrasov] All this is correct. And it is interesting that what this U.S. observer says is clear evidence of the weakness of Washington's position. In fact, the whole political adventurism of the U.S. ruling circles demonstrates, in the final analysis, not strength but the internal weakness, inherent in this policy, which dooms it to futility. Yes, such a policy is without prospect. The Soviet Union has not only been pointing this out, but has also confirmed with actions that it is possible to have businesslike talks with us, but only on terms of parity; talks based on taking into account the legitimate security interests of both sides, and in the interests of general security, When this truth begins to penetrate the consciousness of not only U.S. journalists but also the consciousness of leading statesmen, then it will be possible to have fruitful talks.

Situation in C. America

[Volskiy] Yes, Vadim Nikolayevich, but the consciousness of U.S.statesmen is not yet receptive, not merely as far as recognizing global danger is concerned, but the danger of local conflicts, too. Take for instance Central America. The events around Nicaragua are now taking an increasingly dramatic turn. There is a growing threat of an American invasion, and it typically increases with the approach of the elections, in fact of the elections in the United States as well as in Nicaragua, which will also be held in early November. The Sandinists are seriously preparing for the Nicaraguan elections. Also, they are giving an opportunity to the conservative opposition to compete with them. Last week a number of restrictions on the freedom of opposition activity were lifted. These were introduced in connection with martial law. So all this, strange as it may seem on first glance, makes Washington particularly concerned. Why?

Because once the Nicaraguan people freely elect their candidates -- and the Sandinists have no doubts about their victory, and neither do the Americans doubt the Sandinist victory, since the popularity of the new rule among the people has been proved through daily experience -- when the revolutionary regime becomes legitimate even by American standards, then intervention in Nicaragua would be politically impeded. There would be nothing to justify it, even in the eyes of the most conservative bourgeois forces.

[Nekrasov] In these conditions, Dmitriy Antonovich, the U.S. Administration is seeking support not only outside but within Nicaragua, specifically in the Catholic Church.

[Volskiy] At any rate, in certain circles of the Catholic Church, because many of the clergy are loyally cooperating with the Sandinists, and, moreover, occupy prominent posts in the administration. The Nicaraguan foreign minister, for example, is a Catholic priest, and this refutes claims that the Sandinist authorities are allegedly suppressing religious freedom. But nonetheless, such speculation is frequently resorted to, and with the aid of the Nicaraguan Catholic diocese leadership, especially the bishops, and other leading hierarchs. The archbishop of Managua recently visited the United States, where he spoke with open hostility to the Nicaraguan Government. It looks as if this line is also supported by the Vatican, and as for the White House, its intention is more or less clear. It looks roughly like this: to provoke a crisis in the country with the aid of the top-ranking church leaders and other reactionaries; then embark upon intervention, first by major Somozist bands, then by troops of some Central American states with U.S. air and sea support; and then, to develop the intervention, the use of U.S. ground forces is possible.

[Andrianov] Dmitriy Antonovich, the Reagan administration evidently has decided to step up its plans regarding Nicaragua in connection with another election too, the U.S. election.

[Volskiy] Here, Boris Vasilyevich, we have broached a broader theme. Are the Reaganites interested in a military adventure, be it in Central America, or, let us say, in the Near or Middle East, before the election? It seems to me that the answer here is not a simple one. On the one hand, the present administration would like a small, victorious war, as they say, so as to elicit a wave of chauvinism in the United States such as the one which in its day carried Reagan into the White House. But at the same time they fear, with justification, that even the smallest -- in quotation marks, of course -- military adventure might turn out to be anything but victorious, and could lead not to small losses, but big ones. The Americans do not like losses. They always prefer to expose others to the bullets, starting with the Somozists and ending with -- let's say -- the Afghan basmaches. So there is no point in guessing which option the administration will select, but the danger is there, of course, and in various regions.

Mining in Red Sea

It is no accident that the United States is preparing its military positions, in the Persian Gulf, on the pretext that tankers there have been bombed again, and now in the Red Sea where several ships struck mines last week. You know what an important artery that is, comrades. A substantial quantity of oil from the Persian Gulf, as well as other cargoes from Asia, is carried to Europe via the Red Sea and the Suez Canal. You have heard that responsibility for planting mines on this route has been claimed by an extremist Muslim group calling itself Jihad, meaning holy war.

[Nekrasov] The Jihad organization, Dmitriy Antonovich, has claimed responsibility for the blasts, but it was the U.S. Navy that hastened to exploit them. As you know, on the pretext of mine sweeping, U.S. naval vessels and helicopters were dispatched to the Red Sea and the Suez Canal Zone in the past few days.

[Volskiy] Incidentally, it is still not sufficiently clear who stands behind the Jihad organization, or if such an organization really exists. But if we consider events in the Red Sea from the classic position of Roman law, asking who benefits, many answers may be given: The insurance companies, for example, who can raise premiums on vessels passing through the Suez Canal and Red Sea; the oil magnates, who may gain a possible rise in oil price if a danger to tanker traffic on this route continues; and finally, those with the greatest interest are those with an interest in aggravating tension and in establishing their military-presence in the Near East as a whole. The transfer of U.S. ships to the Red Sea speaks for itself here.

USSR Mideast Proposal

[Andrianov] Dmitriy Antonovich, perhaps these mine explosions in the Red Sea are not a very significant event from the global viewpoint, but they reconfirm how urgently necessary it is to normalize the situation in the Near East as a whole. This is what the proposals recently set forth by the USSR for a Near East settlement are designed to encourage.

[Volskiy] But, Boris Vasilyevich, there is of course other evidence of how topical these proposals are. I will mention only the first point, about the principle of impermissibility of acquiring territory by means of aggression. After all, what happens when this principle is trampled upon? The seized territory not only remains under illegal occupation, like the West Bank of the Jordan, and now southern Lebanon, but it is also used as a bridgehead for new acts of aggression. The proposal particularly seeks to neutralize the explosive situations that frequently occur in the Near East with the current unresolved crisis. To do this, it is necessary to at least set about resolving the crisis, as the Soviet Union proposes, by convening under the UN aegis an international conference on the Near East, with PLO participation as an essential condition. The majority of the Arab countries, the nonaligned states, and even many West European countries are now in favor of holding such a conference. Only the United States, Israel and perhaps a few of their allies are opposed, but their opposition shows that they do not want peace in the Near East.

U.S. Policy Against India

[Andrianov] Washington's subversive actions, directed against the peace and security of mankind, take place on many different planes. As you know, the Reagan administration resorts to them in different areas of the world. And the indisputable fact, that in breaking up the military-strategic equilibrium in Europe, the White House is now planning to extend this process to the vast Asian and Pacific Ocean region is becoming increasingly obvious.

The rulers of the United States are openly trying to radically change their strategic position in Asia and assert their own military and political domination throughout the entire so-called arc of crises from the Japanese archipelago to Amman. These schemes, just like the efforts that are being made, are engendered by Washington's anti-Soviet strategy. At the same time, the Reagan administration's global anti-Sovietism is objectively aimed against the independence and stability of many other countries.

In order to become convinced of this it is sufficient to look at the latest Pentagon annual report which has been presented to the American Congress. The principles of global military readiness which it sets out affect, for example, the interests of India's security. Conditions for intensifying tension around India are being created in the countries that lie along the perimeter of India's borders, and particularly in Pakistan. These conditions are being actively cultivated by the Reagan administration. What's more, it no longer considers it necessary to conceal its anti-Indian course.

The real reason for this kind of policy lies in the fact that India has no desire to enter into the strategic schemes and plans of the United States and refuses to be drawn into Washington's global anti-Sovietism. In the White House, Indian territory is perceived as a gigantic stumbling block on the path of the spread of American military and political influence in the Asian and Pacific Ocean region. Hence the ill-disguised irritation on the part of the Washington politicians, which serves as the generator of the intensified intrigues against India. Essentially -- to call a spade a spade -- Washington long ago declared a secret war on India. Indeed it has. And this great Asiatic power, with its enormous positive potential for the love of peace, is hampering both the global and regional ambitions of the hegemonists from the other side of the ocean. And so, the Reagan administration, together with its allies, is engaging in political blackmail and subversive actions against India, not hesitating to resort to any improper means.

[Nekrasov] In my view, Boris Vasilyevich, Washington is particularly attracted by the idea of the Balkanization of India. Jeane Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative at the UN, even speaks publicly about it. That lady makes a great song and dance about this idea. But the essence of Balkanization amounts to splitting India up into tiny states, hostile to each other, enabling the imperialists to take them in hand, having turned them into their own submissive puppets.

[Andrianov] It is with this aim in mind that the United States is giving active support to the separatists who are striving to tear the state of Punjab away from India and create the so-called independent Sikh State of Khalistan. And it has to be said that the idea of setting this up was hatched not just anywhere but on the other side of the ocean, in America, where the bosses of the Punjab splitters have found themselves a comfortable refuge. They have not merely been welcomed there but are being widely used in provocative political machinations.

There is no such thing as Khalistan. With CIA resources, however, consulates of this nonexistent state have been open in the United States and Canada; currency has been printed; postage stamps have been issued and even Khalistan passports have appeared. It is clear that all this is being done to create the appearance that the Sikh extremists have a legal existence, that they supposedly represent a powerful and lawful force. Moreover there are some American politicians who call for the Punjab separatists to be regarded as representatives of the national liberation movement, and that on this basis -- if it may be called such -- they should be granted the status of observers at the UN. But where can one see American imperialists making friends with genuine fighters for the freedom and independence of their country? History simply does not contain such examples. Kindling hostility between different categories of India's population, the rulers of the United States want to undermine that country's unity, to threaten its security and territorial integrity. Undoubtedly, this is having a negative effect on the overall situation on the Asian Continent.

[Volskiy] But against this background what a contrast is presented by the good relations between the Soviet Union and India. These relations are exerting a beneficial influence, not just upon the situation in Asia, but throughout the world. These relations are becoming deeper and deeper and are developing upon the firm foundation of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Mutual Assistance between our countries. The 13th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Indian treaty was marked this week, on 9 August.

[Andrianov] Soviet-Indian relations today embrace the most varied areas of material and spiritual life. When Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko was presenting awards to Soviet and Indian cosmonauts in the Kremlin, he stressed, at this formal ceremony, that the Soviet Union and India are linked by firm ties of economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation.

There is, indeed, no area of life in which close contacts between our countries have not been established. These words of the Soviet leader contain a high appraisal of cooperation between the Soviet Union and India because it serves as a shining example of just how fruitful and advantageous links between states with different social systems can be if they are devoted to the principles of mutual respect, equality, and noninterference in internal affairs, and if they are strictly guided by the ideals of the peace and security of the peoples.

Unlike the United States and a number of other Western states, our country respects the special features of India's foreign policy and builds its relations with her in a way appropriate for a great, Asiatic power. Despite the unparalleled political blackmail and the subversive activity of the West against India, that country's government, with Indira Gandhi at its head, is filled with firm resolve to continue along the path of peace, independence, and friendship, because such a course, as has been shown by experience, is wholly and completely in accordance with the national interests of India, or, as they put it in Delhi, with the country's pro-India policy.

The policy chosen by India of friendship with all states is providing tangible results. For a long time it was an economically backward country. But now India, which in 3 days' time will celebrate the 37th anniversary of its independence, has joined the top 16 world states in volume of industrial output. Friendship is a great force. This is well known in India, where the golden words of Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Indian prime minister are remembered, who said that the most precious gift is that of friendship. The active peace-loving foreign policy of the Government of India has made that country the recognized leader of the Nonaligned Movement. And indeed this, too, gives rise to malicious irritation in Washington and other Western capitals since India's voice resounds with authority in the world in solving the most complicated and topical problems facing mankind.

World Population Conference

[Nekrasov] I would like to remind you, comrades, that the world conference on population, which is taking place under UN auspices, commenced its work last week in the Mexican capital. The fact that more than 150 countries and representatives of many international organizations are taking part in it is evidence of the extent to which this is a major event. Under discussion is a wide range of issues regarding the life of people throughout the world, social and economic issues, demographic, and ecological problems. Their solution, by their very nature, is beyond the capabilities of individual states since they concern mankind as a whole. Such a conference would appear to be a good opportunity for talking and for reaching some common conclusion on matters that disturb all the world's people, despite the tension existing in international relations. But, alas, the situation in today's world is such that there is no getting away from political problems.

Let me name the main problems. First is the threat to the very future of mankind, created by the nuclear arms race being fanned by imperialism. Indeed, how can one talk about population problems if nuclear war is capable quite simply of eliminating all population? And, second among these problems, is the actions of monopolistic capital that crudely and without a twinge of conscience plunders the peoples of the developing countries, which make up the majority of mankind, dooming them to hunger, poverty, disease and illiteracy, and depriving tens of millions of people of conditions that, to stretch the truth, might be called human. Thus, as you see, there is no way of getting by without politics. And of course this made itself felt in the most decisive way from the first days of the conference. First of all, the developing countries quite naturally raised the question of the need to put an end to the arms race as quickly as possible, because this is an issue regarding their very existence. Also, an end to the arms race would make it possible to increase aid to these countries in their development.

Then they -- these countries -- raised the question of the unfairness of the existing economic order in the world. The situation is such that these countries receive ever decreasing income from the raw materials resources and different types of agricultural produce they sell, while the prices of the industrial goods they buy continually rise. To sum up this issue, it turns out that at the beginning of the current year, the state debts of the developing countries reached the mind-boggling figure of more than 800 billion dollars.

[Andrianov] Vadim Nikolayevich, in this connection I would like to draw our listeners' attention to what was said by the Indian PATRIOT. It wrote: Some debtor-countries are apparently on the brink of bankruptcy. The United States and other Western countries are making use of this sutuation to achieve their own selfish aims. Injections of dollars into the economies of the developing countries are made dependent upon so many conditions that they are not compatible with the status of independence. They seek the elimination of the state sector in the economy of the developing countries; wage freezes; the devaluation of local currencies; and so on and so forth.

[Nekrasov] Yes. Well, in this connection you will of course ask yourself the legitimate question: What is the position occupied by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries at this conference? The message of greeting to those taking part in the conference from the USSR Council of Ministers expressed the hope that the work of the conference would further the objectives of creativity, improve people's standards of living, and ensure social and economic progress. This premise is the starting point for the work of our delegation. Our delegations -- those of the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community -- stress the significance of the struggle for an end to the arms race and for easing tension, and thus for a strengthening, an all around strengthening, of aid to the developing countries.

[Andrianov] At this point we conclude our meeting at the roundtable. All those taking part in the discussion thank you for your attention, esteemed comrade radio-listeners. Good-bye and all the best to you.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD111742 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 10 Aug 84

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by All-Union Radio foreign political commentator Viktor Anikin, with NOVOSTI political observer Edgar Cheporov; Yuriy Rogov, All-Union Radio correspondent in Budapest; Yuriy Kornilov, TASS political observer; and Boris Andrianov, All-Union Radio foreign political commentator]

European Tension

[Excerpts] [Anikin] In many letters that have been sent to us serious alarm is sounded over the fate of the world because of the militarist preparations of the Reagan administration. Washington is ever more actively involving its allies in the North Atlantic Treaty in them. The course toward building up the military potential of Western Europe is threatening the process of detente, which started in Helsinki, was confirmed in Madrid, and is being discussed in Stockholm, where the conference on measures to strengthen confidence, security and disarmament in Europe is taking place.

Interest in the work of this conference was shown by Comrades Elgin from Minsk, Povalayev from Nalchik, Bratinin from Uglich and other listeners.

I ask Edgar Anatolyevich Cheporov, NOVOSTI political observer, to tell us of its interim results.

Edgar Anatolyevich, it is known that at the second session of the Stockholm conference on measures to strengthen confidence, security, and disarmament, problems of confidence among states took up a lot of room. What is making this problem a pressing one?

[Cheporov] This problem is made pressing first of all by the tension in the international situation which is being increased because of the United States, and the increasing militarist activity by Washington and its partners in various regions of the globe. Special interest was imparted to the question of confidence by the implementation of the well known NATO missile decision. Such a situation insistently dictates the need for a radical turn in the policy of the states that have taken the road of confrontation toward peaceful cooperation.

It is on this basis that the Soviet Union has presented at the Stockholm conference an extensive program of measures, whose implementation would contribute to the restoration of an atmosphere of confidence and the strengthening of security in Europe. The proposals that the nuclear states attending the conference should assume the obligation not to be the first to use weapons and should conclude a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact and NATO member-states have become key elements in this program. The Soviet Union is advocating the development of extensive measures of limitation and notification, namely, giving advance notification of major military exercises on land, in the air, and at sea.

It is well known that the military exercises that have been held in the last few years by the United States and NATO have been assuming a highly dangerous nature. Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, the USSR defense minister, noted that these exercises are noted for their large scale and are becoming increasingly more difficult to distinguish from the real aggressive deployment of armed forces. The problem of notification of major movements and transfers of ground and air forces also deserves serious attention.

The USSR also believes that measures to build confidence and security should be guaranteed by adequate forms of verification.

The creation of an atmosphere of confidence and strengthened security would be immensely affected by the realization of initiatives of the socialist states, such as the reduction of military spending, the elimination of chemical weapons from Europe and, especially, decisions not to deploy these weapons where they are not now present, and the creation in various regions of Europe of nuclear-free zones. The realization of these initiatives would not be detrimental to anyone's security and would at the same time strengthen the security of all countries, and the confidence among them.

[Anikin] What then is the difference between the Soviet and the American position on confidence-building measures?

[Cheporov] The discussions at the Stockholm conference have revealed a sharp difference in the positions of the USSR and the United States on the question of confidence-building measures.

Moscow has proposed a comprehensive approach, an approach providing for the organic combination of large-scale steps in political and international law with concrete military-technical measures. Such an approach fully takes into account the requirements for building confidence and security in Europe and is in accordance with the mandate of the conference.

As for the United States, it has pursued an obstructionist line in Stockholm. It did so because the adoption of large-scale measures to build confidence would in particular knock the ground out from under all U.S. arguments in favor of the deployment of new Pershings and cruise missiles in Western Europe. Hence also the entirely different attitude of the United States toward the implementation of confidence-building measures from that of the Soviet Union. The demand to receive military information was Washington's main hobby horse at the Stockholm conference, its main goal. But it is clear that it is not the lack of such information that is the cause of the ever-increasing distrust and suspicion in international relations. Rather it is the militarist policy of the United States and its allies in whipping up the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race. This is what hampers the drawing up of confidence- and security-building measures.

[Anikin] The U.S. program to ensure publicity, as the Americans refer to it, has more than once been described at the Stockholm conference as an espionage program.

[Cheporov] Yes. This program essentially justifies the rights of the United States and NATO to legitimize espionage, primarily against the socialist countries. It proposes that each country provide all others with information about the organizational structure of its armed forces and about preliminary plans for annual military activity. It is also proposed to give advance notice of important military measures, to send observers who could hamper certain kinds of activity and verify the observance of agreements with the aid of control groups. Thus, what we are faced with is a striving to render transparent the state of national security of the Warsaw Pact countries. Yes, and let me say, and not only of these countries, but also of all those not belonging to the North Atlantic bloc. However, is NATO ready to reveal its own secrets? It turns out that this it is not. The bloc does not intend to do this because the Atlantic program for ensuring publicity does not extend to its main military force, the Armed Forces of the United States and to the American Continent in general.

Such a position, understandably, is based on the striving to achieve unilateral advantages over the USSR and the other socialist countries. I will add also that, according to the NATO proposals, such highly dangerous services of the Armed Forces as the Navy and Air Force fall outside the scope of the confidence-building measures. This again results in an imbalance in favor of NATO, which creates for its members a cover for stepping up the activities of these services.

[Anikin] In your view is the U.S. proposal for transparency connected with the appearance in West Europe of new nuclear missile weapons?

[Cheporov] Without doubt. The Pentagon and its allies are expecting to obtain intelligence which would facilitate the targeting of Pershing II and cruise missiles. Such intelligence might play a role of no small importance also in the implementation of the new NATO aggressive concept of operations in the air and on land providing for inflicting decapitating strikes against the troops of the Warsaw Pact with high-precision conventional weapons.

Thus the measures being proposed by the NATO countries bypass the really important problems of building confidence and security; and are narrowing the mandate and scope of the conference. They are reducing things only to military-technical questions, which, moreover, do not provide for any limitations in military activity. At the same time, the question of verification by means of the holding of inspections has been unjustifiably dragged [vypechen] into them.

By the way, demands of the same kind are contained in the new NATO proposals at the Vienna talks and in the proposals of the United States on banning chemical weapons presented at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament.

[Anikin] In its way Washington is clearly attempting to link the principle of the non-use of force with the program for transparancy? What is your view about this?

[Cheporov] The United States, as follows from the recent speeches by the U.S. President and other officials, demands that the socialist states adopt the NATO program of transparency in exchange for the confirmation by the United States of the principle of the non-use of force.

But the question is: Why should Washington engage in espionage if the United States is really ready to abandon the use of force, if it is ready for real progress on the paths of the curbing of the arms race? The crux of the matter is that Washington is only creating the appearance of its readiness to conduct talks on the non-use of force. Moreover, the Americans themselves do not hide that their concepts of the nonuse of force will not relate to nuclear weapons. Meanwhile, it is generally known that the global strategy of the United States is based precisely on the use of first-strike weapons, nuclear weapons.

And finally, Washington's approach to the question of confidence-building measures, bypasses such a most important facet as military-political confidence-building measures. After all, it is perfectly clear that the degree of confidence between peoples would increase considerably if all nuclear states assumed the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and concluded treaties on the mutual non-use of military force and on the maintenance of relations of peace as proposed by the Soviet Union. Then it would no longer be necessary to build up the arms race and to monitor the military activity of the opposite side. The Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community insist on the adoption of such and other measures. We believe that at the Stockholm conference a complex of political and military-technical measures should be formulated to assist the building of confidence and the strengthening of security in Europe. In order to achieve important results in Stockholm and to put them into practice a responsible and balanced policy by all participants in the conference and the taking into account of one another's interests are required.

[Anikin] Thank you, Edgar Anatolyevich. [passage omitted: Yuriy Rogov speaks of economic cooperation between the USSR and Hungary. The chairman of a Hungarian cooperative talks about goods, such as pens, which are exported to other socialist countries. This year volume of trade between the USSR and Hungary will again grow and amount to more than $8.6 billion.]

U.S. Military-Industrial Complex

[Anikin] Comrades Aragcheyev from Vladimir, Nikitenko from Petrozavodsk, and Sirokin from Lvov are interested in the course of the election campaign in the United States and ask what factors and forces influence the election of the head of state of the United States and the formation of the White House's political course. Our broadcast will discuss one of these forces: the United States' military industrial complex. Here is Yuriy Kornilov, TASS political observer:

[Kornilov] The solitary building in Wellesley, Massachusetts, bears no signboard and by no means does everyone know that it houses the headquarters of the EG & G company. Although the company prefers not to advertise its activity, its profits are growing and now have reached almost $50 million per year. This is not surprising as the company we are talking about is involved in the military business and manufactures parts for nuclear weapons. The company's president, O'Keefe, is on occasion not averse to expounding on the incalculable harm that could be caused by using such weapons. However, he frankly admits that he would never favor ending the arms race.

Why so? Greed -- that was the concise but clear reply to this question given in the WALL STREET JOURNAL by (Davis), an activist of the U.S. antiwar movement. The company we are talking about is one of the bricks, the totality of which makes up the edifice of the United States' mighty military-industrial complex.

In the America of today, a country whose ruling circles have determined to replay history and to redraw the political map of the world in a manner convenient to them, military business is experiencing an unprecedented, unheard-of boom. The most developed industrial state of the capitalist world has become the country with the most abnormally militarized economy. When we talk about the U.S. military-industrial complex, however, we have in mind not just military-industrial concerns. The American military-industrial complex, which is without a doubt the most reactionary and most aggressive part of the whole system of American capitalism, is an alliance of the arms barons and the militaristic circles of the state apparatus, an alliance of American big business and the men in gold braid at the Pentagon, an ever-closer, interweaving, merging, and fusing of the bosses of military business and the ruling state leadership. This alliance of the bomb and the dollar is one of the most characteristic features of the political structure of America.

[Anikin] Yuriy, what are the manifestations of the merging and fusing of U.S. big business with the country's ruling circles?

[Kornilov] There are more than enough examples. Let us just juxtapose the following facts. It is a well-known fact that the present U.S. President was previously governor of California. On the other hand, it is also a well-known fact that California is the country's principal military forge: Around 9,000 military concerns and firms are concentrated here, more than in any other American state. They include such giants as General Dynamics, makers of the F-16 fighter plane and the Tomahawk cruise missile; Northrop, makers of the MX ICBM and strategic bombers; Lockheed, makers of military transport and antisubmarine aircraft and missiles for submarines; and so on. So, is this just coincidence? No. The international and even American press have repeatedly noted that the California arms barons were particularly energetic in their efforts to ensure a Reagan victory at the 1980 presidential election, and today they are also one of the President's key sources of support in the latest race to the White House now underway in America. Ronald Reagan is the placeman of U.S. big business, and, above all, military business, voicing and reflecting its interests and aspirations. In Reagan, in the words of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, the newspaper of American business circles, big business has found a true friend. For many years Reagan made it clear that the views of the corporations were his views, and, on becoming President, he immediately set about proving it. End of quote. There's no gainstaying the truth of that.

[Anikin] And, of course, it is not just the President who is involved.

[Kornilov] Absolutely. A book published in the United States under the title "Reagan's Ruling Class -- Portraits of 100 of the President's Officials" attests to the fact that, of the President's top hundred men who stand at the helm of the United States's ship of state, one quarter are millionaires, while the fortunes of the majority of the other representatives of the upper echelons of power run to six figures. Many of them have direct links with military business. Let me just recall that Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, and Weinberger, the Pentagon chief, have in the past been members of the board of directors of the Bechtel group, one of the country's biggest military corporations. Others have connections with big business in the financial world. In other words, what is involved is a trend toward the increasingly active and deep penetration of the government and top military spheres by big business, and of the top jobs in big business by representatives of these spheres. There are more than 200 former military men of different rank making careers for themselves in the giant Lockheed concern, for instance.

In light of all this, it should come as no surprise that the Reagan team, which certain critically-minded Americans not without justification sometimes call the California Mafia, does everything it can to please big business.

[Anikin] Debates currently in progress in the U.S. Congress show that the military budget for the 1985 financial year will reach roughly $300 billion, a record sum in the history of the country.

[Kornilov] There you are! The ruling circles of the United States are continuing their course toward an unrestrained, senseless arms race, unprecedented in scale. By all accounts, it will not be long before Washington is spending $1 billion a day on the manufacture of instruments of destruction and death. And what does this signify for the American arms barons? In 1983 alone, the profits of the nine biggest U.S. corporations involved in the manufacture of armaments reached almost $5 billion. The annual profits of General Electric have passed the $2-billion mark, according to reports. Grumman's profits have reached $2 billion. It is a characteristic fact that the lion's share of the government's military orders -- up to 22 percent in 1982, for instance -- go to the California military-industrial magnates. It is also characteristic that the profits of the Pentagon's suppliers are on average 70 percent higher than the profits of enterprises turning out civilian goods. In the United States of today, it is much more profitable to manufacture missiles or nuclear bombs than, say, to build schools or housing.

[Anikin] According to reports in the foreign press, Washington's line toward the militarization of space promises large profits for American military concerns.

[Kornilov] Large is not the word. The profits from the manufacture of space weapons are expected to be enormous. Indeed, the shower of gold bringing wealth to the transatlantic arms barons is already falling. Suffice it to recall that since the end of the fifties, the United States has spent around $60 billion on military programs for space, while in 1985, alone, it is expected that appropriations for these programs will reach almost $13 billion. While Washington officialdom hypocritically waxes eloquent about its feigned desire to resume a dialogue on arms control, including arms in space, a bitter fight is on among the American military concerns to win orders connected with the administration's plans to militarize space. The lion's share of these orders falls to the lot of the arms magnates from Lockheed, Hughes Aircraft, General Electric, Martin Marietta, and several other military-industrial concerns.

[Anikin] What is the significance of this raging militarism for rank-and-file America, so to speak? I remember that Wilson, a former president of General Motors who was appointed U.S. Secretary of defense, once said: What is good for General Motors is good for America.

[Kornilov] This saying -- and, incidentally, even today it is actively hyped in its various forms by the top men in Washington and trotted out by the bourgeois press -- is a lie, and an ill-intentioned lie at that. There is no doubt that the accelerated material preparations for war are good in the sense of being convenient for American big business and the military-industrial complex. But this aggressive line is fundamentally opposed to the real national interests of the United States, which, should a nuclear tornado arise, will be unable, quite unable, to find shelter on the other side of the Atlantic. One also cannot fail to state that the country's total militarization is dealing one destructive blow after another to the American economy. The United States has an unprecedented balance of payments deficit: It was reported the other day that the deficit has jumped to a record total of over $26 billion.

The economy suffers from worse and worse failings: crisis and stagnation in many important industries; raging inflation and rising unemployment -- the army of just those officially registered as unemployed has recently gone up by 500,000 in the United States, reaching 8.5 million; the exacerbation of other already very acute social problems. That is what the line toward the militarization of America is costing the country. One recalls the words of Gus Hall, general secretary of the CPUSA, who called the country's gigantic military spending a monstrous leech sapping the American economy of its vitality. As he was leaving the White House, President Eisenhower -- who, as it happens, was the first to bring the phrase military-industrial complex into general use -- warned that if government bodies were not on their guard, the power of the complex could grow on a disastrous scale. That is indeed what happened. The forces belonging to the United States' military-industrial complex personify the most aggressive and reactionary line in international politics today. [passage omitted: Viktor Anikin examines the process of democratization in Uruguay in light of the coming elections; Boris Andrianov traces the emergence of mercenaries in the world, recalling the origins of the French Foreign Legion, and wondering why the U.S. authorities seemingly do nothing about the problem since it is supposed to be banned by law in their own country; and Viktor Anikin explains what the RSA racists mean by the process of bantustanization of Namibia]

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON L.A. OLYMPIC GAMES

PRAVDA Condemns Commercialization

LD130639 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 13 Aug 84

["In an Atmosphere of Chauvinism" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 13 TASS -- The Los Angeles Olympic Games were held to the roar of such jingoistic cannonade that one could think that those were not international competitions but a protracted celebration of the day of independence by America, PRAVDA writes today in a dispatch from Los Angeles. It would seem that the fact that, in the absence of many of the world's finest sportsmen, the Americans gained the medals rather easily should have promoted restraint and modesty in the assessment of their triumphs. But the opposite was the case. "The new gold rush" that swept California and spread over to the whole of the country raised waves of chauvinistic euphoria.

The intensity of jingoistic passions emanating from TV screens and newspaper pages communicated to people watching the competitions. They raised great noise supporting their sportsmen, shouted when a referee took a decision they did not like, ran out into the field flourishing the stars and stripes. The constant psychological pressure told on foreign sportsmen and on the conduct of referees.

Sportsmanship and respect for the opponent -- these qualities of true Olympians were not in value at the Los Angeles games, the newspaper states. The spirit of aggressiveness, intimidation of the opponent and disregard for him prevailed.

The games of the most inconvenient and most ideologised Olympiad continued for two weeks at the sport facilities scattered about the whole of California. The boom of commercial activity was the only thing that was up to the intensity of the deliberately stirred-up chauvinistic passions on those days. Everywhere one could see huge colourful boardings with the names of U.S. and some foreign companies. The advertising of commodities manufactured by them outdid sportscasts and other television programmes. The companies which invested their money in the financing of the games and became their official "patrons" did their best, and not unsuccessfully, to make good the expenses.

'New Patriotism' Viewed

LD121302 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Los Angeles August 12 TASS -- (TASS special correspondent).

If one is to believe Peter Ueberroth, president of the Organizing Committee for the Los Angeles Olympic Games, the athletes participating in the summer olympics of 1984 must be simply grateful to... the American politicos. A statement to this effect was made by Peter Ueberroth at a press conference. He stressed his satisfaction with the fact that the presidential candidates allegedly do not use the games with political aims. This, he claimed, is another factor contributing to the triumph of the "Olympic" spirit in Los Angeles.

This is really an astonishing statement. The LAOOC president preferred to pass over in silence the fact that Republican President Reagan has already made his "contribution" to the festival of sports, following the example of his predecessor in the presidential office, Carter, who was known to initiate the boycott of the Moscow games. As a result of the policy pursued by the current administration, the games being held in absence of the leading athletes from a number of countries are now described by the world press as an "Americaniad" and the American athletes are considered to be simply "doomed" to victory -- a new Klondike, where "gold" is got in the best traditions of the Wild West and which is then dished by the United States mass media as a manifestation of "new patriotism", the watchword of Reagan in the election campaign. "The spirit of profit has turned out to be placed above the generally recognized sports traditions," the Paris newspaper LIBERATION pointed out.

As has already been reported, Italian boxer Angelo Musone was simply robbed of his victory over Henry Tillman (USA), who will now challenge the gold medal. This decision has whipped up passions around the boxing tournament at the games, at which everyone is sick and tired of biased refereeing. The Italian newspaper CORRIERE DELLO SPORT and LA GAZZETTA DELO SPORT describe the pro-American bias of the jury as "scandalous robbery."

In a face-saving attempt, the jury was in a hurry to name the prize winners in the light heavy-weight category even in advance. The title of the champion was won in the semi-final bout by Anton Josipovic. The point is that in the other semi-final bout between Kevin Barry (New Zealand) and Evander Holyfield, (USA), when the referee in the ring said "stop" the American knocked down the guest, for which he was disqualified. Nonetheless to the amazement of, perhaps, all, Barry who got a kayo wallop in his head (physicians told him to keep away from competitions for 28 days) was awarded a silver medal.

Another scandal attracted public attention after the closing of the equestrian events. As an ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent said, the saddle girth of one of the horses of the Italian team broke up under suspicious circumstances. Olympic champion Raimondo D'Inzeo, who coaches Italian riders, said that it seems very suspicious to him how the new leather saddle girth could break up in two places at once on the very first of the two events. As a result, the rider -- Filippo Moerson, could not carry on the competition. An inspection of the saddle girth showed that there were several cuts in it. Albeit D'Inzeo said that he would not make a protest, it must be noted that the Italian national team, who placed only eighth had claimed one of the medals.

Even the local press is forced to admit that the "triumph" of the American athletes became possible only due to the absence, in the first place, of the strong Soviet and GDR olympic teams.

After the predictable successes in swimming, and even that with the participation of only a few athletes, no record seemed to be in sight. Therefore, a new idea has been repeated in American newspapers in recent days that the main thing is victory and the showing, may it even be far below the international standards, is of no importance.

While the performance at the Los Angeles Olympic Games is lacklustre, Olympic business prospers there. Now athletes who displayed "new patriotism" have joined in it. An example was cited by the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES. The American swimming team, who won gold medals in the medley, were asked to pose for a photograph for the cover of VANITY FAIR magazine. They will be seen in the company of Raquel Welch, a celebrated film star. All of them were delighted when getting an invitation to go to New York for the photography sessions. But he was somewhat alarmed: I have no money to pay for the fare. He was reassured by float [as received]: they will be paying, as you are now a celebrity.

This can be assessed only as a direct consequence of a commercialisation of the summer Olympic Games of 1984. The sell out of the Olympic ideals has proved to be profitable for the firms and corporations. Hence the moral aspect of this today. The athletes who see now a purely commercial attitude to the Olympic Games decide to make their own business.

Business is flourishing at the games. According to a REUTER correspondent, a turtle race was held in the backyard of a beer house not far from Los Angeles in a purely Olympic spirit.

Anti-Soviet Campaign Reported

LD101318 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Los Angeles August 10 TASS -- TASS correspondents Mikhail Beglov and Yuriy Ustimenko report:

A tailor's dummy outside a store in Pasadena, a Los Angeles suburb, sports shorts and a blue shirt which bears the inscription: "Ban the Russians in 1984".

T-Shirts, pins, and posters with similar calls can be seen these days in the windows of many shops and at souvenir stands in the immediate vicinity of Olympic sites. The rudely anti-Soviet campaign mounted at the summer games here with authorities' encouragement and involving use of any, even the vilest, means and tricks is going on.

Militants from the ill-famed "Ban the Soviets" coalition which unites members of ultra right-wing organizations and the emigre scum are acting especially impudently. As is known, in the runup to the games, anti-Sovieteers were blunt about going to poison the atmosphere surrounding the Soviet delegation in Los Angeles in every way. Gangs of terrorists were preparing to abduct Soviet people, lock them in specially prepared "safe houses" and then hand them over, after a corresponding treatment, to authorities as "seekers of political asylum in the United States". Soviet athletes were also threatened with violence. White House spokesmen in their turn openly encouraged the terrorists' criminal activities, hinting the need "to step up pressure on the Soviets".

Extremists are continuing to nourish hatred to the Soviet Union also now. Several days ago, for example, a weighty parcel was delivered to the TASS room at the main Olympic press center. It had been mailed by a group of the emigre rabble entrenched here, and it had a corresponding content of venom-laden slanderous anti-Soviet leaflets pouring filth on the Soviet Union's home and foreign policies.

Posted matter of similar contents has literally inundated the games' main press center. Poison-pen letters smearing the USSR are being distributed among nearly all American and foreign newsmen accredited at the Olympics. Obviously, this kind of activity would not be possible if the extremists did not enjoy the open patronage of officials from the Olympic organizing committee.

This has been confirmed also by the anti-Soviet coalition's chieftain who said the other day that he had his own people among the Los Angeles games' organizers.

New York August 10 TASS -- The Los Angeles games are marked by an atmosphere of jingoism that has been largely created by the U.S. mass media, the newspaper DAILY WORLD said. The American press was covering the Olympics in such a way as to give the impression that the United States was the only country capable of achievements and that it was competing against all the rest of the world. The DAILY WORLD quoted John Macrae, manager of the U.S. women's basketball team, as saying that the Olympics' coverage by the American mass media was outrageous and manifesting U.S. chauvinism.

Helsinki August 10 TASS -- The Olympic Games in Los Angeles are fully subordinated to the promotion of the American way of life, the Finnish paper TIEDONANTAJA said editorially. All that resembled the year of 1976 when the United States had tried to mend its reputation marred by its war in Vietnam and its role of an international policeman with a celebration of the bicentennial of U.S. independence. The paper said the sponsors of the propaganda campaign at the current Olympics, who were trying to relieve the U.S. of responsibility for the deterioration of the international situation, had set themselves similar tasks.

Anti-Soviets Protest

LD122118 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Rascals belonging to terrorist groups entrenched in the United States have perpetrated a piece of dirty anti-Soviet and antisocialist provocation not far from the main Olympic press center in Los Angeles. For an hour, under police protection, renegades and traitors to the homeland and anti-Soviets of various colors shouted malicious slogans and waved placards calling for an end to the Reds.

Gramov on Jingoistic Atmosphere

LD101657 Moscow TASS in English 1451 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 10 TASS -- The Soviet sportsmen's contribution to strengthening the international sport movement has been weighty and significant, Marat Gramov, chairman of the USSR Sports Committee, declared here today at a public meeting marking physical culture day, a traditional Soviet holiday.

The Soviet sportsmen have won respect by their disinterested assistance to fostering physical culture and sports in developing countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, he said. They have competed at Olympic Games for more than 30 years now, and each time they have displayed an example of loyalty to the noble ideals of peace, friendship, cooperation, and mutual understanding as well as of strict observance of the Olympic Charter.

The Soviet Union's sportsmen have prepared vigorously also for the Olympic Games in Los Angeles. The results showed this summer by leading Soviet sportsmen demonstrate that they have been prepared to perform at the level of world achievements and vie for the medals with all the world's strongest athletes, Marat Gramov stressed. But the deliberate provocative anti-Soviet and anti-socialist actions mounted by the U.S. Administration and the lack of real security have made the Soviet delegation's participation in the games impossible.

The present atmosphere in Los Angeles shows that our worst apprehensions have been justified, the chairman of the USSR Sports Committee said. The games are being held in an atmosphere of jingoism and mass-scale psychosis and have become in effect a major publicity and propaganda show in the light of Reagan's "new patriotism" policy and his election campaign.

The Soviet sportsmen, just as their friends in socialist countries, were and remain committed to the cause of consolidating the unity of the Olympic movement, Marat Gramov declared. The major international competitions "Friendship 84" organized this summer are further evidence of this. A number of sportsmen from developing states as well as leading Western sport powers have been invited to take part in these competitions which are being held in full accordance with the spirit and rules of the Olympic Charter. The first "friendship" tournaments, which took place in the middle of last month, have produced a number of outstanding achievements.

The second round of these competitions will be held from August 17 to 30 in Moscow and Tallinn as well as in various cities in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, and Cuba, Marat Gramov said.

Speakers at the meeting condemned the provocative chauvinistic campaign waged by American authorities over the Olympic Games in Los Angeles. The arrogant, flagrant flouting of the Olympic aims and ideals may not be up with, they stressed.

SOCIALIST BLOC STATEMENT CIRCULATED AT UNIDO

LD101848 Moscow TASS in English 1809 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Vienna August 10 TASS -- A joint statement of delegations of socialist countries was circulated as an official document at the fourth general conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) under way here. The statement sets out the stand of the delegations of socialist countries on the agenda of the current forum.

The discussion by the conference of items on the agenda which is of major international significance assumes special topicality in connection with the actions of the most aggressive forces of imperialism that create serious obstacles for the solution of fundamental world problems of economic and social development, the document says.

The heightening by imperialism of the policy of strength and diktat in international relations, the militaristic course of the United States and its allies in NATO at the achievement of military superiority and spiralling of the arms race to the unprecedented scope sharply aggravate the threat of nuclear war, jeopardize mankind's very existence. Special danger for peace is presented by the deployment of new U.S. first-strike missiles in a number of West European states. The arms race spread by imperialism to practically all regions of the world consumes huge material and intellectual resources, sharply decreasing the possibilities of economic and social progress in the world.

The militaristic forces spread the policy of diktat and confrontation to international economic relations. Commercial, crediting and technological discrimination and blockade, illegal economic "sanctions" and embargoes are used to achieve aggressive political aims. Such actions are taken not only with regard to socialist countries but also with regard to many developing countries that refuse to yield to imperialist diktat.

The unequal anddependent position of developing countries in the capitalist world economy is used increasingly by imperialism for their exploitation and for making developing countries bear the disastrous consequences of economic crises, inflation and other upheavals of the capitalist system whose epicentre is formed of industrialized Western countries.

The unprecedented increase of the lending rates in the West directly connected with the United States huge expenditures for the arms race has become a major source of the enrichment of private banks and corporations, above all, U.S. ones, at the expense of developing countries are shown clearly by the huge increase of their foreign debts and payments on the debts which takes many of them to the brink of financial and economic catastrophe.

The neocolonialist policy of imperialist powers that are striving to prevent industrialization of developing countries assume an ever more aggressive character in the atmosphere of heightened international tension. The most aggressive imperialist circles take advantage of a difficult economic situation of developing countries for amassed onslaught on their national sovereignty, freedom and independence. A broad campaign is conducted to discredit the policy of state planning pursued by developing countries and the leading role of the state sector which is the indispensable condition of their industrial development suiting national interests.

The socialist countries, Warsaw Treaty members, condemn resolutely the militaristic policy of strength and confrontation in international relations, advance an alternative to it, the course at development of broad and equal international cooperation. Restoration and ensurance of the effective growth of the economy of developing countries necessitates a vigorous rebuff to the militaristic aspirations of imperialism, of the curbing of the arms race and implementation of the fundamental principles of the restructuring of international economic relations determined by the existing United Nations decisions.

The socialist states whose delegations come out with this statement promote by their practical deeds the effective implementation of industrialization of developing countries giving them vast and many-faceted assistance in the full measure of their own possibilities in the build-up of industrial potential, the use of up-to-date technology, the training of national cadres of technologists and in other spheres. The concrete information on this assistance has been officially announced by a number of socialist states in the United Nations.

In conclusion the document sets out concrete proposals which formulate the main tasks of the further activity of UNIDO, proceeding from a tense situation that has shaped in the world, a difficult economic position of the majority of developing countries caused by the actions of the aggressive imperialist circles.

INTOURIST HEAD RAPS U.S. WARNING TO TOURISTS

LD101758 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 10 TASS -- "The Reagan administration which is conducting a course at the aggravation of international tension has no need of tourism to the Soviet Union. Moreover, it is simply dangerous for Washington," Valentin Lebedev told a TASS correspondent. The chairman of the Soviet tourist firm "Intourist" commented on a "warning" of the U.S. Department of State to American citizens intending to visit the Soviet Union. The U.S. diplomatic department tries to instill in tourists the idea that their rights "might be infringed upon" in the Soviet Union.

Citizens of more than 150 countries, among them millions of tourists, visit the Soviet Union every year, Lebedev said. The scopes of the activity of "Intourist" have been steadily widening since 1929, the year when it was formed. "Developing tourist ties, our government provides every opportunity to guests from abroad to see for themselves the present-day life of the Soviet people, to learn as much as possible about the Soviet Union. In this connection the mentioning of any 'infringement' in the USSR upon the rights of tourists -- Americans or citizens of any other country, is simply absurd."

It should be recalled that Article 15 of "the law on the legal status of foreign citizens in the USSR" guarantees to foreigners, just as to Soviet people, such rights and freedoms as inviolability of the person, inviolability of the dwelling, the privacy of correspondence, etc.

The chairman of "Intourist" said that at the same time the Soviet state, naturally, requires the observance of laws of the USSR, respect for the mores, traditions and customs of the Soviet people. This is met with complete understanding of the overwhelming majority of tourists, including American tourists. "Certainly there happen exceptions: some 'guests' attempt to bring illegally anti-Soviet, including Zionist, literature into the Soviet Union, sell foreign currency to individuals, which is qualified as the breach of law in many countries. Is it such 'travellers' that the Reagan administration is concerned about? But, I must repeat, such foreign tourists constitute the insignificant minority among citizens of foreign countries arriving in the Soviet Union".

Despite all the embargoes and bans on the Washington administration, despite the cancellation of direct flights between our countries and a number of other measures designed to hamper tourism from the United States to the USSR, this tourism, far from being disrupted, is developing successfully, the "Intourist's" chairman pointed out.

The ever growing number of Americans calls into question the anti-Soviet assertions of American leaders about the Soviet Union, Lebedev said. They decide to visit the USSR to form their own opinion about the state of affairs in the Soviet Union. And upon visiting our country they get convinced how horrible and absurd are statements of official Washington about the USSR as the "focus of evil", etc. But this precisely does not suit the administration. Hence silly and ill-intentioned allegations about the violation of the rights of American tourists, surveillance of them, bans on travel.

The aim of this intimidation is clear, that the smallest possible number of Americans should visit the USSR, that they should receive the least possible amount of information outside the U.S. mass media. And as prominent politician, former U.S. Ambassador to the USSR George Kennan admitted, the view of the Soviet Union now prevailing in a considerable part of the American journalist establishment is so far from what would be shown by any sober acquaintance with reality that, apart from being far from truth, it is dangerous as a guidance for political action.

Substitute the word "tourism" for "sober acquaintance with reality", for tourism is one of the ways of sober acquaintance with reality, and everything becomes clear, Valentin Lebedev said.

STATE DEPARTMENT SAID MISLEADING TOURISTS

LD101613 Moscow TASS in English 1427 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] New York August10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Setunskiy reports:

Spokesmen for a number of U.S. tourist companies strongly denounced the irresponsible and slanderous allegations of the U.S. Department of State that Leningrad was not safe to American tourists.

Washington has used as a pretext for that latest antisoviet propaganda campaign an incident with a R. Campbell, a Marine from the security staff of the U.S. General Consulate in Leningrad, who, badly drunk, was detained by Soviet militiamen for disorderly conduct in the street.

"Russian Travel Bureau" President W. Lawrence stated that he was disappointed with the White House's recommendations of this sort. The administration, he said, has not even taken the trouble to learn from the tourist companies organizing tours of the USSR for the Americans if there are any grounds for such recommendations. Lawrence said that this year alone more than 20,000 Americans had travelled to the Soviet Union and added that the actions taken by the Department of State were prompted exclusively by political considerations. A spokesman for the company "General Tours" said in an interview to the TRAVEL AGENT MAGAZINE that Washington should not mislead American tourists with actions of a political character.

It is perfectly clear what motives the administration had in producing those "recommendations." It would like to scare the Americans off travelling to the Soviet Union, to reduce to naught tourist exchanges between the two countries and further to aggravate Soviet-U.S. relations.

MONDALE MAKES NO PROMISES TO CUT ARMS SPENDING

LD112044 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] New York August 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Setunskiy reports:

The economic situation in the USA has worsened by the end of summer again. In view of this the economic problems assumed one of the priority places in the election struggle. The fall off of the index of leading economic indicators was registered in July. The volume of orders for industrial products lowered. The deficit of foreign trade rose sharply in the second quarter. The growth of unemployment resumed.

Presidential candidate from the Democratic Party Mondale did not fail to use the opportunities opening to him and emphasises in every way that the economic situation will continue worsening through the fault of the Reagan administration. He emphasised particularly the problem of the budgetary deficit which, according to the estimates of the Congressional Budget Office, will rise still more in the years ahead despite the administration's promises to cut it drastically.

Economists are unanimous in the opinion that huge budgetary deficit that has already reached the level of 200,000 million dollars are fraught with the most disastrous consequences for the economy, and the newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, analysing economic reports that are not comforting for Reagan, asks if the economy is not sliding to a recession already now.

The candidates of the Republicans and Democrats now have a polemic on the question of tax increases as a way of cutting the budgetary deficit. As is known, the Reagan administration rules out the sole effective way of lessening the budgetary deficit -- the drastic cutting of the huge military expenditures. Quite the contrary, the further increase of the appropriations to the Pentagon to the unprecedentedly high sum of 305,000 million dollars is planned for the 1985 financial year.

The democratic candidate, too, makes no promises to cut the expenditures for the arms race. Instead of that, he hopes to solve the problem of deficit by means of raising taxes.

It is indicative that the presidential candidates of the two biggest bourgeois parties do not give any clear explanations by what measures they are going to decrease the huge budgetary deficit. The public opinion poll held by the "Peter Hart Research Association" showed a relative majority of voters hold that from the viewpoint of the prospects of cutting the budgetary deficit the Democrats are more promising than the Republicans. But a considerable part of those polled does not believe that either of the parties is capable of achieving this.

CANADA'S CHRETIEN URGES NATO NO-FIRST-USE PLEDGE

LD111444 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Ottawa August 11 TASS -- Jean Chretien, Canada's deputy prime minister and secretary of state for external affairs, has stated that the bloc of NATO should give up the military doctrine which envisages a first use of nuclear weapons. He emphasized that Canada should vote in NATO and at the United Nations against the policy of a first use of nuclear weapons.

PRC DIRECTIVE SAYS CULTURAL REVOLUTION MISTAKE

LD101628 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1215 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, 10 Aug (TASS) -- A directive of the Chinese Army's Main Political Directorate on the elimination of the consequences of the "cultural revolution" has been published here.

All regulars and soldiers, the document says, in particular, should understand that the "cultural revolution" had been "launched by the leaders by mistake, did not represent a revolution or social progress, and was based on totally erroneous principles."

SOVIET WEEKLY REVIEWS 'BIASED' CHINESE MOVIE

PM100806 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian on 7 August carries on page 7 a 900-word article by S. Torik, titled "Reincarnations Beijing-Fashion," reviewing the Chinese movie "Wulin Zhi" ("from the history of martial arts fighters") released "at the end of last year" by the Beijing movie studio.

According to Torik, the movie is set in 1916 and deals with the adventures of "Russian strong-man Daderov" who arrives in China to organize a competition aimed at "cruelly humiliating the Chinese." The movie is said to depict the Russians as "arrogant, treacherous, and bloodthirsty," while the Chinese are shown to be "noble, magnanimous, and patriotic." Torik claims that the movie is in fact based on a 1923 incident involving a tour by a team of U.S. boxers.

After citing several incidents to show how events have been changed in the movie, Torik asks: "Who in China needs such 'reincarnations' and why? What is meant to be instilled in the souls of the millions of movie viewers, especially young ones, for whom the movie's characters are their first encounter in life with 'Russians?' What is the 'vengeance' for which the movie-makers call to avenge the 'blood insult' that has been inflicted?

"The movie is still on release, and new movies on similar subjects are being made...."

IMPLICATIONS OF U.S. PLUTONIUM SHIPMENT TO JAPAN

LD101753 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] President Reagan has sent to the U.S. Congress a report alleging that one of the fundamental foreign policy objectives of the current administration is to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Here now is a commentary from our observer Vladimir Korolev:

It is peculiar that President Reagan's report came just 1 day after it was reported that the administration decided to supply nearly 200 kg of plutonium to Japan. According to the congressman, Ottinger, two-thirds of this batch of nuclear material can be used to produce nuclear weapons. Where's the guarantee that Japan, being a technically advanced nation, will not start producing such weapons? This question is asked today by many people in Japan and other countries, and no wonder: the nations have fresh memories of the horrors of World War II, kindled among others by Japanese militarists. And today Japanese militarism is active again.

Tokyo is building up the country's military might with help from and encouragement by the United States, pursuing above all its selfish goals, of course. Washington has decided to turn the Japanese archipelago into an unsinkable aircraft carrier in Asia and the Pacific region. Airfields are being constructed in Japan for F-16 aircraft, capable of carrying nuclear bombs and missiles, and the Japanese sea ports are ready to receive American ships with cruise missiles on board. All these are first strike weapons of aggression that can be directed against many Asian nations. And there is every indication that Washington wants to put such weapons at the disposal of Japanese hawks, despite the fact that in its time, Japan proclaimed three non-nuclear principles: not to import, not to produce, and not to possess nuclear weapons. However, backing up the U.S. Administration's plans to nuclear war, the Nakasone Government recently officially announced its opposition to signing any international agreement banning the use of nuclear weapons. This unprecedentedly defiant step not only testifies to Tokyo's true aspirations, but also exposes allegations made in the United States and in Japan about democracy existing in that country. It is an open secret that the course toward unconditionally supporting the Reagan administration's aggressive strategy and building up the country's might, speedily pursued by the Nakasone cabinet, is rejected by the overwhelming majority of the Japanese, as polls show.

The people of Japan demand that Tokyo [word indistinct] take constructive steps toward disarmament and would close the country's ports for American nuclear weapons carriers. These demands are especially urgent today, that Japan and other countries are marking 39 years of the American atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Being aware that their country is being turned into a nuclear hostage, millions of Japanese do not want the repetition of this tragedy, nor do the other nations facing the nuclear threat today through the fault of Washington and its allies.

KOROLEV SCORES U.S., JAPANESE NUCLEAR POLICIES

OW110925 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Vladimir Korolev commentary: "Where Does Washington Intend To Lead Japan?"]

[Text] In his report to Congress, U.S. President Reagan said that checking the spread of nuclear weapons was the basic task of his administration. In this connection, commentator Vladimir Korolev writes as follows:

I would like to call your attention to an interesting fact: This report was presented to Congress just the day after it was disclosed that the U.S. Government had decided to export nearly 200 kg of plutonium to Japan.

According to Congressman Ottinger, two-thirds of this nuclear fuel can be immediately used for the production of nuclear weapons. There is no guarantee that Japan -- a country with highly advanced technology -- would not begin producing nuclear arms, is there? This is the question that many people in Japan and other countries raise. Various nations of the world have not forgotten the horrors of World War II, for which Japan's militarism is raising its head again.

Japan's ruling clique has been striving to increase military capabilities, and the United States has been supporting this endeavor for its own solely selfish purposes. The Japanese archipelago is being transformed into the so-called unsinkable carrier for the United States. An air base is being constructed in Japan to station F-16's which can carry nuclear weapons. Japanese harbors are about to become home ports for vessels loaded with U.S. cruise missiles. These first-strike weapons are aggressive arms which could be directed against many Asian nations.

The strategists in Washington are, for all intents and purposes, thinking of giving these weapons to Japan's militarists. Japan already declared that it would abide by the three nonnuclear principles of not possessing, producing, or bringing in nuclear arms. Nevertheless, the Nakasone government, which supports the U.S. Administration's plan to touch off a nuclear war, has recently made an official statement that it opposes concluding all types of international agreements banning theuse of nuclear weapons. This unprecedented, undisguised statement not only exposes the true intentions of the Japanese Government, but also indicates worthlessness of the prattling about democracy in the United States and Japan.

The Nakasone government has been unconditionally supporting the Reagan administration's aggressive strategies and plans to increase Japan's military capabilities. According to an opinion poll, an overwhelmingly large number of Japanese oppose this Nakasone government policy. The Japanese people are asking their government to support constructive disarmament neasures and to prohibit visits to Japanese ports by U.S. naval vessels loaded with nuclear arms.

ATOMIC BOMBINGS, JAPANESE NUCLEAR POLICY VIEWED

OW101127 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Aleksandr Serbin commentary]

[Text] Marking the 39th anniversary of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, this station's military commentator, Aleksandr Serbin, a doctor of history, writes as follows: It was 39 years ago that U.S. military and political leaders took the action of dropping atomic bombs on peaceable citizens in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan.

On 21 July 1945, U.S. President Truman and military commanders attending the Potsdam Conference met after receiving a report on an atomic bomb experiment in Alamogordo. All the meetings' participants argued for using atomic bombs in military actions against Japan. On 24 July President Truman ordered then Strategic Air Force Commander Spaatz to drop atomic bombs on some Japanese cities. Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Kokura, and Niigata were considered candidate targets for these bombings. Of these, Hiroshima and Nagasaki were turned into dreadful cities of death as real targets of these barbarous acts.

At 0815 on the morning of 6 August, a parachuted atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima. The destructive power of this bomb was equivalent to the explosion of 20,000 tons of TNT. When the flare of the atomic bomb disappeared, Hiroshima was already lying in ruins. No buildings remained within a 2-km radius of ground zero; buildings were destroyed within a 12-km radius. It is difficult to get correct numbers of the victims because there are no data available on the population of Hiroshima in early August 1945. We can only guess that over 200,000 people died in the atomic bombing in 6 August.

On 9 August, the second U.S. atomic bomb was dropped, this time on Nagasaki. Peaceable citizens died in bitter agony just as those in Hiroshima had done 3 days before.

There was absolutely no military need to drop an atomic bomb on either Hiroshima or Nagasaki. It is noteworthy that the Japanese military clique did not immediately quit the war despite the two atomic bombings; it continued to express its resolution to fight out the war at least on formal occasions. Of course, Japanese generals could not ignore the appearance of the atomic bomb, a horrible new weapon, in the U.S. Air Force, however, Japanese soldiers did not know the new appearance.

As is well known, the war continued despite the two U.S. atomic bombings. It is not true that these bombings compelled Japan to accept conditions set in the Potsdam Declaration; namely, to surrender unconditionally. As is evident from documents published in later years, the United States did not expect Japan to surrender merely by virtue of the atomic bombings.

The U.S. decision to drop the atomic bombs was largely aimed at intimidating the Soviet Union in the future. Hiroshima and Nagasaki were thus chosen as convenient places to display the power of the U.S. atomic bombs. Therefore, the citizens of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were merely regarded as guinea pigs by the United States. It was no accident that the United States filmed the dire scenes of the atomic bombing and classified the films as confidential.

Nuclear intimidation has become a well-worn U.S. policy device since August 1945. We cannot overlook the fact that the United States once planned to use atomic bombs against the Korean and Vietnamese peoples.

The Reagan administration of the United States has begun advocating a theory that victory in nuclear war is achievable. The U.S. military doctrine is based on the idea that preemptive nuclear blows are possible. This is why the United States refuses to declare the nonuse of nuclear weapons following the Soviet Union's example.

What is more, the U.S. Government is absorbed in a plan to turn its allies' territories into nuclear bases. West Europe and Japan take part in this shady plan. Judging from remarks by influential U.S. and Japanese politicians, vessels of the U.S. 7th Fleet equipped with nuclear-tipped Tomahawk cruise missiles can freely visit Japanese ports. In addition, U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers, capable of carrying nuclear arms, will be deployed at Misawa base in the near future.

The position that the Japanese Government has been taking under these circumstance is quite difficult to understand. From a commonsense standpoint, the Japanese Government, more than any other government, should take a position to more resolutely call for the total abolition of nuclear arms and their arsenals. The Japanese Government should at a minimum strive to strictly observe the three nonnuclear principles that it pledged to abide by.

On the contrary, the Japanese Government has recently adopted a resolution indicating that it generally opposes concluding an international agreement on banning nuclear arms.

What are high-ranking Japanese Government officials really driving at? Have they utterly forgotten the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki? Are they ignorant of the fact that a nuclear warhead of the Tomahawk cruise missile has 15 times the destructive power of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima?

To our regret, the Japanese Government appears to have decided to ignore historical experiences. This forgetfulness, which ignores past facts, is causing the government to commit a serious mistake. When Japanese politicians talk about the right to use nuclear arms, we cannot but believe that they are making these remarks in accordance with instructions from the U.S. Government.

USSR PEACE RALLIES ON HIROSHIMA ANNIVERSARY

LD100721 Moscow TASS in English 0649 GMT 10 Aug 84

["Mass Actions of Peace Champions" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 10 TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA has published today an article by Yuriy Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee. It says that the Soviet peace champions have readily responded to the call by the World Peace Council for the holding from August 6 to 13 of a week of actions for a ban on nuclear weapons and for expressing solidarity with the vidtims of the American atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Rallies and meetings are being held nation-wide. Addressing the meetings, the Soviet people resolutely declare for a full ban on nuclear weapons and declare their solidarity with the struggle waged by the progressive public of Japan against that country's remilitarization and attempts at drawing it into the United States' military adventures in the Asian-Pacific region, for preventing calls at the ports of Japan by American naval vessels with nuclear missiles on board, for genuine implementation of the "three non-nuclear principles" -- not to have, not to produce, and not to introduce nuclear weapons -- for cancelling the Japanese-American "security treaty," and dismantling the American military bases in Japan's territory.

The events and undertakings being held by the Soviet peace champions within the framework of the week are of a diverse character, the article says. In Nakhodka port, in the maritime territory, for example, an international seminar of young researchers on problems of peace and cooperation in the Pacific is to be in session from August 7 to 12. It is planned to hold in the same city a big anti-war rally of peace champions of the Far East jointly with Japanese peace champions.

On August 6, the peace cycle race on the route -- Khabarovsk -- Vladivostok, which was sponsored by Soviet Far Eastern athletes, ended on August 6. En route the participants in that cycle race held rallies and gave amateur art concerts singing anti-war songs. They also collected signatures under an appeal on putting an end to the arms race. A peace cruise on a motor ship along the Amur River is being prepared in Khabarovsk now.

A peace cruise is also being held on these days in the Omsk region -- its participants, who are on board the motor ship General Karbishev now underway on the route Omsk-Salehard, hold anti-war rallies, meetings, and talks with war veterans during the stop-overs.

In the course of the week of actions for a ban on nuclear weapons, and for expressing solidarity with the victims of the American atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, was held a whole number of meetings with representatives of foreign peace champions. Such a meeting was held, for example, in Yalta on August 6. A big Soviet-American anti-war rally was held on August 7 in Rostov-on-Don. Taking part in the rally were Americans, who are currently on a cruise on the Volga, the article says.

An international meeting for peace with the participation of 168 guests from Japan is being held in Leningrad. The programme of that meeting provides in particular for a discussion of the struggle against the nuclear threat. The discussion is to be held in the friendship house. It is also planned to hold an anti-war rally in the Piskarev Memorial Cemetery.

Soviet young people are taking an active part in holding the week. [sentence as received]

INFLUENCE OF JAPANESE NUCLEAR-FREE CITIES GROWING

LD121817 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo August 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent A. Anichkin reports:

The liaison council of nuclear-free cities demanded from the Japanese Government to prevent the turning of Japan into a U.S. nuclear base, to strictly observe the non-nuclear principles -- not to have, not to produce, and not to bring nuclear weapons into the country's territory. The liaison council unites 202 cities whose municipal assemblies proclaimed their territories a nuclear-free zone.

The movement of nuclear-free cities in Japan is becoming an ever more influential force. After the Pentagon started equipping with "Tomahawk" nuclear cruise missiles ships of the Pacific Fleet based in Japanese ports, the number of such cities almost doubled. These days in August when Japan is marking the tragic anniversary of U.S. atomic bombings, a nation-wide conference of the council was held in Hiroshima. Its participants made a call for the stepping up of the anti-nuclear movement.

The movement relies on the support of the masses. In one of the most densely populated prefectures -- Kanagawe Prefecture, where major bases of the Pentagon Yokosuka and Atsugi are situated, more than 1,500 thousand people signed the call for turning the prefecture into a nuclear-free zone. The peace champions deem it necessary not only to ensure effectively Japan's non-nuclear status but also declare for the liquidation of nuclear bases in the entire Pacific region, the TASS correspondent was told by Chairman of Japan's Peace Committee H. Fukuyama.

DPRK BODY URGES U.S. TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM ROK

PM101210 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Committee's Appeal"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Aug -- The Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Motherland has issued an appeal to the entire Korean people and their fellow countrymen overseas to actively campaign for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the Korean peninsula and to have it turned into a nuclear-free zone.

The report says that the United States has, in pursuing expansionist goals, turned the southern part of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear weapons dump. Over 1,000 individual nuclear charges are currently sited there and shipments of new types of mass destruction weaponry are continuing into South Korea. Facets of the Washington-Seoul Tokyo-military alliance are becoming increasingly visible. The annual "Team Spirit" joint maneuvers have turned into a kind of preparation for nuclear war. Plans for the utilization of U.S. military bases in Japan for these purposes are being drawn up.

In order to stabilize the situation in the region, it is necessary that the United States immediately withdraw its troops from South Korea together with the nuclear weapons sited there and respond to the DPRK's proposals to unite the motherland by peaceful means.

DRA'S KARMAL ON COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES, U.S.

LD101955 Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Kabul August 10 TASS -- The BAKHTAR news agency reports that a session of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan has been held here which discussed the economic, social, and political situation in the country.

Speaking at the session, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal, pointed out that the process of national-democratic transformations in Afghanistan was deepening. Measures are being taken aimed at the dramatic improvement of the living standards of the working people. The political power of the working people is being consolidated. The country is doing its utmost to protect the gains of the April Revolution. However, the Afghan counterrevolutionary forces, following the orders of their foreign patrons, are trying to paralyze the economy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. This is why the protection of our homeland from the aggression of counterrevolutionary mercenaries continues to be the most important task facing the party and the state today, Babrak Karmal stressed.

Speaking about the international situation in which the Afghan revolution is developing, B. Karmal pointed out that it was characterised by the striving of U.S. imperialism to push the world toward a nuclear war by means of creating new types of armaments on the earth and in outer space. The Afghan leader stressed that the collusion between the U.S., Chinese, and Pakistani militarists, the utilisation of the territories of Iran and Pakistan as a base for the steadily growing expansion of the interference in the affairs of Afghanistan, created a real threat to peace in the region and in the world in general.

Despite these hostile intrigues, the Republic remains faithful to the principles of peaceful coexistence, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, and the settlement of controversial problems by means of talks. Democratic Afghanistan comes out for the establishment of good relations with the neighbouring countries, B. Karmal underlined.

DRA'S KESHTMAND INTERVIEWED ON ANNIVERSARY

LD101702 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 10 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast; interview of DRA's Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand conducted by special correspondent Yuriy Soltan]

[Text] The Afghan people are preparing to mark the 65th anniversary of their independence. Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, DRA Council of Ministers chairman, gave an interview to our special correspondent. [identified by screen caption as Yuriy Soltan]

[Begin video recording] [Keshtmand -- in vernacular with superimposed translation] The people's government is performing such urgent tasks as strengthening people's power throughout the country, securing economic growth, improving the people's living standards, and strengthening the Armed Forces.

Naturally we also have to step up the struggle against the counterrevolution, and large bands have been routed.

[Soltan] What role is Soviet-Afghan economic cooperation playing in the country's development?

[Keshtmand] This cooperation is a powerful factor in enhancing the national economy and creating a new democratic society. The Afghan people feel the effects of Soviet assistance each day and are grateful for it. This is an example of genuine revolutionar solidarity.

[Soltan] A limited contingent of Soviet troops is in your country. What role is it playing in ensuring Afghanistan's independence?

[Keshtmand] The Soviet Union's military internationalist aid is perceived with gratitude by all Afghan patriots. At a time when the national independence and territorial integrity of our country was under threat, the arrival of Soviet servicemen at the request of the DRA leadership played an invaluable role. Our people highly evaluate this aid.

[Soltan] Your government has drawn up a very detailed plan to settle the so-called Afghan problem. What is the essence of the plan?

[Keshtmand] We favor a solution of the problem by negotiations -- direct and equal negotiations, of course. The Republic's government advocates a halt to interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs from the territories of Pakistan and Iran, inspired by American imperialism, and is opposed to Beijing's hegemonist intrigues. We favor a halt to foreign interference in the affairs of our country and guarantees that it will not be resumed. [end recording]

DRA PROTESTS EMBASSY RAID TO FRG GOVERNMENT

LD112158 Moscow TASS in English 2142 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Kabul August 11 TASS -- The BAKHTAR news agency reports:

According to a report that came from the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in Bonn, Afghan counter-revolutionary elements raided the territory of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in Bonn on August 9, 1984. The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan today presented to the FRG Embassy in Kabul a note condemning this raid staged in the presence of security police of the FRG. The note of protest says that in accordance with international norms and the Vienna Convention, the protection of the life of members of staff to the Embassy of the DRA and its property is a duty of the FRG Government.

The note mentions similar raids made on April 10, 1979, and January 12, 1980, which caused material damage, and as a result of which several members of staff of the DRA Embassy were wounded. The note cites also other examples of the irresponsible and incendiary conduct of the FRG authorities with regard to the DRA Embassy and expresses the demand that the incident be investigated in legal order and the stolen property and documents be restored to the DRA Embassy as soon as possible. The results must be reported to the DRA Foreign Ministry.

The note also says that the DRA Foreign Ministry reserves the right to demand the restoration of the damage and resolutely demands that there should be no such cases in future. Otherwise it is the FRG authorities that will bear full responsibility for the consequences of the cases such as the aforementioned raid.

DRA'S MANGAL, OSADCHUK HOLD ECONOMIC TALKS

LD010900 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Soviet-Afghan talks on economic cooperation have been held in Moscow. Taking part were Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Government Committee for Economic Contacts with other countries Yevgeniy Osadchuk and Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the Government Planning Committee of Afghanistan Sarwar Mangal. With Soviet assistance Afghanistan has built and is building 190 economic projects.

SOVIET SOLDIERS' 'RESTORATION WORK' IN DRA NOTED

LD111530 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] A big disaster could have happened in a mountain village in Afghanistan, but it was forestalled. In the dispatch that follows, our Kabul correspondent tells how that was done.

When Afghan soldiers drove out a terrorist band from that village, its residents began to return home; but the soldiers did not allow the people to get into their homes. The terrorists had spent the whole day in the village and could have left all kinds of surprises there. The soldiers knew that from their previous grim experience. So, they had to turn for help to field engineers of the limited contingent of Soviet troops which, on the request of the Afghan Government, is helping rebuff attacks on Afghanistan from outside.

The work was not new to Nikolay Svitsov, who serves in a field engineer unit that uses dogs trained specially for locating mines, as field engineers of that unit had to disarm all kinds of mines and in all kinds of places. The terrorists, whose cruelty knows no limits, mine schools and rural hospitals. They even planted mines on cultivated plots of land. They blow up everything that can be blown up, and leave explosives at remaining structures. Their butal logic is: even after us, you'll die all the same.

The situation in that village was similar. While the field engineer company was marching [illegible] the village, Junior Sergeant Nikolay Svitsov and his dog were flown to the village by helicopter. The thing is that at times a dog's scent may prove to be more helpful in discovering a mine than any technical device. So Nikolay and his dog, Elsa, arrived in the village. When they were passing a small structure the dog sat down. A land mine had been planted there. Svitsov registered it. Mines had been planted in almost every house, and in the school there were 14 mines hidden in its walls and earthen floor. Had one of them exploded, the rest would have gone off. Big damage would have been done then to the entire village, but Svitsov and his dog Elsa prevented that destruction. When the company arrived, the field engineers could do the job quickly and easily. All the mines had already been identified by the junior sergeant. The lives of villages and their homes were saved.

Armed terrorists sent from Pakistan destroy homes, economic installatons, schools, hospitals, and even mosques in Afghanistan. Great damage is done to the country as a result. Soldiers of the limited Soviet contingent help do the restoration work. They have to their credit dozens of repaired bridges, many kilometers of newly built or repaired roads, some of which are vitally important, since everything necessary for the peole's life is brought along them.

SKRIZHALIN ON FREIGHT SHIPMENT DELAYS IN DRA

PM121937 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Aug 84 Second Edition p 2

[Correspondent Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin dispatch under the "Warning Signal" rubric: "While the Helicopters Stand Idle"]

[Text] The Limited Contingent of Soviet Troops in Afghanistan -- It was nearing midday. It was a scorching day; the bleached sky was empty. The sun was slowly climbing toward its zenith. The sandhills surrounding what people here call the heliport were emanating intense heat. The thermometer showed 46 degrees in the shade.

We had been languishing for over 2 hours, waiting for storekeeper Z. Shilovskikh; she had "hired" a couple of MI-6 "air trucks" to go to the military supply base for goods. We were also supposed to be flying on these helicopters.

The pilots took out their mattresses and settled down in the shade under the other helicopters. The passengers were sitting in the cargo sections where everything that could be opened had been opened to provide ventilation.

"It looks like we won't get any lunch again today," Ensign V. Gritsenko, the flight mechanic, told me.

"There is no point in getting upset about it," Captain S. Bazunov, the helicopter commander, said, suggesting that "we sunbathe until the storekeeper returns from the base."

The helicopters did not return until 1500, by which time people had been languishing in the heat for 6 hours.

Unfortunately, this incident is by no means the exception. I have quite often seen people who should have been carrying out the rapid loading and unloading of aircraft and helicopters neglecting their duty. For example, once a laden AN-12 could not take off for 2 and 1/2 hours -- that was how long was spent looking for the refuelling truck driver. Of course, aircrews most often suffer from the carelessness of ground services. But it is the airmen who are criticized for the late arrival of freight although, as we can see, they are not to blame.

But let us return to our 6-hour wait. Why did it drag on so long? The base where Zinaida Vladimirovna Shilovskikh went for her goods is just a few minutes' flight time from the heliport. But despite arriving at 0920, the storekeeper had actually only reached the base just before lunch. And this lasts a long time in hot regions, as we know. Furthermore, the base does not operate according to local time but according to a time fixed by the leadership which is located several time zones away. Who benefits from this apology for a time schedule?

N. Prilutskiy, chief accountant of the military supply base, who arrived on the last flight to the pad, assured us that Shilovskikh was served first and that the base workers had even worked through their lunch break.

It was hard to believe these assurances after waiting so many hours. And even if the chief accountant had been telling the truth, the question still arises: why does it take so long to supply goods for just one store?

There is another side to the matter. Trucks are needed to ferry freight from the base to the helicopter pad, but the base, it turns out, does not provide customers with transport. It is true that the heliport has trucks and that the storekeeper is not usually refused them, but the problem is that they are rarely available.

"It has often happened," Zinaida Vladimirovna recalled, "that I have to stand by the road and hitch a ride. Meanwhile the airmen are waiting for me."

The storekeeper, who has learned from bitter experience, is now forced to take her own truck, weighing over 3 tons, with her by air from the garrison where the store is located. She has to take a correspondingly smaller quantity of goods. Thus, additional expensive flights are made. With an organization of shipments like this, mineral water which, in Afghanistan in summer, is like life itself, becomes priceless.

We often write or say that service in these parts is difficult. Mistakes caused by irresponsibility and negligence on the part of certain workers are thus all the more intolerable against this background.

RELATIONS WITH INDIA ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY VIEWED

LD101912 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 10 Aug 84

[(Anatoliy Uralov) commentary]

[Text] Nine August, 1971, will always be viewed as a milestone in the history of friendly ties between the Soviet Union and India. The Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation Treaty signed on that day turned into an outstanding occurrence in the life of both nations and into an effective factor for world peace. The development of events last year can testity to this.

Last year was marked by impressive results in the various fields of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and India. The giant oil refinery in Mathura steadily gained its full capacity. Well extraction in India rises rapidly, particularly in the region of Bombay (Arch) where petroleum was found on the sea bottom thanks to cooperation between Indian and Soviet specialists.

To meet the energy requirements of India's rapidly developing economy is a top priority goal in bilateral relations. The power plant currently under construction in Singrauli will promote the gaining of this goal. Last year saw greater cooperation between Soviet and Indian smelters. The joint space mission involving Soviet and an Indian cosmonaut also turned into an impressive event in the history of bilateral relations. The mission resulted in accomplishing a number of scientific experiments in the interests of India's economy. The mutually beneficial nature of Soviet-Indian cooperation is convincingly reflected in the growth of bilateral trade. In the past 10 years its turnover has quadrupled. Moscow and Delhi invariably work to strengthen cooperation between the two nations: witness the meeting between Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi held in the Kremlin last February. In the course of their friendly conversation they pointed to the consistent onward movement in the progress of Soviet-Indian ties. They also expressed mutual striving for the further strengthening of these ties based on the Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation Treaty which reliably serves the interests of both nations as well as peace in Asia and in the world at large.

The role played by the 1971 treaty has acquired particular importance nowadays. Its firm foundation enables the Soviet Union and India to join their efforts in resolving the major problem of today: how to prevent war. The socialist power and the current leader of the Nonaligned Movement viewed their high international prestige in promoting peace. The views of Moscow and Delhi on ways to ensure peace largely coincide, which was reaffirmed by the official visit to India paid last March by Politburo member of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, Defense Minister, Dmitriy Ustinov.

The Soviet Union and India see the key to lowering world tension in curbing the arms race, above all in the nuclear sphere. Witness impressive diplomatic initiatives launched by the two countries at the UN and at other international forums. It's noteworthy that proposals put forward by the USSR and by the socialist community as a whole are concordant to a great extent with the initiatives advanced by India and by the Nonaligned Movement. (?This is) particularly obvious in the approach to such key issues as a freeze on nuclear arsenals, a ban on the use of nuclear weapons and a stop to the militarization of outer space.

The coincidental proximity of the two countries' stand on these and other key issues were reflected in cooperation between their delegations at the 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly. This promoted the adoption of important resolutions prompted by concern for peace.

Wide opportunities for joining the efforts of all peace loving nations were opened by the code of behavior for the nuclear powers suggested by the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko. The idea of the code is to prevent nuclear war in all forms. The same noble goal underlies the joint declaration signed by the leaders of six countries including India. The Soviet Union gave the declaration its full support.

The two countries have similar views on how to ensure peace in Asia. This is particularly clear from their approach to the problem of demilitarizing the Indian Ocean. The Soviet Union and India have set off a truly peaceful alternative against the efforts of the imperialist circles of the United States and its allies, aimed at involving a number of coastal countries in a strategy of confrontation. This alternative lies in turning the vast region into a zone of peace free from foreign bases and nuclear weapons. This role is jointly promoted by the Soviet and Indian delegations at the special UN Committee on the Indian Ocean, where positive trends have been emerging of late.

The joint work of the USSR and India on the international scene on the basis of their Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation is a favorable and weighty factor in world politics.

U.S. INTERFERENCE IN INDIA'S AFFAIRS EXAMINED

LD121903 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 12 Aug 84

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by international affairs journalist Tomas Kolesnichenko]

[Excerpts] This week, 9 August, saw the 17th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Indian treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation, and in 2 days, on 15 August, India will celebrate her national holiday, independence day.

The joint efforts of the Soviet Union and India in the struggle for peace and security of the peoples are known to everyone in India, be he a famous scientist, a street trader, or a ricksaw driver from old Delhi. He will also know that India has enemies as well as friends. There are those in the West and especially in the United States who do not care for the Nonaligned Movement which unites approximately 100 countries and is now chaired by India. Nor do they like India's independent, anti-imperialist foreign policy. Plots are being hatched and organized against India by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

What is their aim? Their aim is to undermine the independence and integrity of this great country, to surround her in a ring of hostile states. No secret is even made of this. Central Intelligence Agency director, William Casey, speaking recently in Fulton, Missouri, stated that the developing countries and above all India will be the main battlefield for the United States in the next few years. Specifically, how does this look for India? Well, you have all heard about the events in the north west state of Punjab. I will remind you that extremists of the Sikh faith, nurturing plans to break the Punjab away from India and create a Sikh state of Khalistan, took up arms against the Indian Government. As a result, hundreds of people were killed.

But, one question: Where did the word Khalistan itself come from? It was not born in Punjab or India at all. It was invented, so to speak, in the United States. It was invented by an American citizen, one Gillon. The CIA took up the idea and is doing everything possible to enflame religious enmity in India, giving money to the separatists, and supplying arms to their bases on Pakistani territory. The CIA operates in complete agreement with the Pentagon, which no less generously supplies arms to the government of Pakistan.

The American military department has defined the establishment of US military control over southwest Asia and the Indian Ocean as one of its most important strategic tasks, but India's firm course directed at turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace hampers the implementation of the Pentagon's dangerous designs. That is why the existence of a strong India is not to the liking of the United States' ruling circles. Things have reached a point where the U.S. Congress is now preparing to debate the Punjab question. This is indeed direct interference in India's affairs, for the Punjab is not the 51st state of the United States but a state of India. If we add to that the growing infiltration of U.S. agents into Indian trade unions, their attempts to establish control in the economy, politics, and culture of India, then a picture takes shape of a total offensive by the United States on every sector of that great country's life. It is to the honor of that country's leadership, led by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, that it, like the whole people, does not submit to blackmail and pressure.

INDIAN DEPUTIES LINK U.S., ISRAEL TO EXPLOSION

LD101957 Moscow TASS in English 1926 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] New Delhi August 10 TASS -- India has fallen victim to a conspiracy of imperialist intelligence services. This has been pointed out by deputies of the Indian Parliament in the course of the debate in connection with the recent bomb explosion in the international airport of Madras which claimed the lives of more than 30 people. This terroristic act has been staged primarily by the U.S. and Israel which regard India's peaceful policy as a threat to their imperialist interests, the member of Parliament, Kaliana Roi pointed out. Deputy Dpen Ghosh stressed that the traces of this crime led to the U.S. Embassy in neighboring Sri Lanka where the so-called "Section of Israeli interests" had been opened recently. It is nothing but a cover for the Israeli intelligence service "Mosad". The explosion in the airport of Madras is the doing of agents of the Zionist intelligence service, the Indian parliamentarian pointed out.

SURGUCHEV ON U.S. NAVY SECRETARY'S PAKISTAN VISIT

LD122209 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 GMT 12 Aug 84

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Igor Surguchev]

[Text] According to an AFP report, United States Secretary of the Navy Lehman arrives in Pakistan today on a visit. His visit is one more confirmation of the special attention the Reagan Administration is devoting to strengthening military-political cooperation with that country and drawing it into the United States' militarist plans.

Receiving large supplies of arms and financial tips from across the ocean, the Pakistan military regime is obediently following in the wake of Washington's course toward an exacerbation of the situation and confrontation between the states of the region.

To please the White House, the Islamabad authorities have turned the country into the bridgehead for an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and are pursuing a hostile policy vis-a-vis peace-loving India.

The U.S. secretary of the Navy's visit to Pakistan is being linked by many observers to Pentagon designs to secure naval bases on Pakistan territory for the American Navy. These designs have been repeatedly reported by the foreign press. They are an integral part of Washington's plans to further build up the American military presence in the Indian Ocean. It is not fortuitous that the United States is impeding the implementation of the proposals by India and other littoral countries to turn the Indian Ocean basin into a peace zone in every possible way.

BOKHONKO ON PAKISTAN'S MILITARY PREPARATIONS

PM130917 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Aug 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS correspondent A. Bokhonko report: "Pakistan's Military Preparations"]

[Text] Delhi, 10 Aug -- Pakistan is stepping up its military preparations on the border with India. According to reports reached here, the construction of new military communications is taking place at an accelerated rate in the Pakistani-occupied section of the Indian States of Jammu and Kashmir. As the PATRIOT newspaper points out, their construction is causing serious concern in Indian Defense Ministry circles. People here noted that the military construction being carried out by Islamabad is part of Pakistan's efforts to turn the occupied section of Jammu and Kashmir into a military bridgehead targeted against India. New troop subunits are being concentrated and military hardware obtained from the United States is being deployed in close proximity to the Indian borders.

Islamabad devotes particular attention to strengthening the might of its Air Force. This year two airfields near the cities of Muzaffarabad and (?Ravalaket) are to be commissioned. Two squadrons have already been fully formed, consisting of sophisticated American F-16 nuclear-capable fighter-bombers.

The escalation of Pakistan's military preparations is accompanied by the stepping up of armed provocations against India. Speaking in Parliament, K.P. Singh Deo, minister of state for defense, informed deputies that Indian border subunits were subjected to unprovoked shelling by Pakistani troops in the Nubra Valley region. Pakistani Air Force planes have also made repeated incursions into Indian airspace.

PRK'S CHAN SI MAKES STOPOVER EN ROUTE HOME

LD101951 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1540 GMT 10 Aug 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] Chan Si, People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Politburo member, and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, who made a stopover in the USSR following the completion of his official, friendly visit to the Polish People's Republic, left for home today.

Officials at Departure

BK111306 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1112 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 11 -- A high-level Kampuchean party and government delegation led by Premier Chan Si left Moscow on Friday on his way home from Poland. It was seen off by Ivan Bodyul, vice premier of the Soviet Union, and other Soviet officials. Kampuchean Ambassador to Moscow Hor Nam Hong was also on hand.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CITES SRV GENERAL ON MAJOR TASKS

PM101339 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Aug 84 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Key Problem"]

[Text] Hanoi, 9 Aug -- The fact that Vietnam must simultaneously resolve two closely linked strategic tasks is a key problem, Le Trong Tan, chief of the General Staff of the Vietnamese People's Army, writes in the magazine CONG SAN. We must gradually create a modern national defense relying on the entire people and simultaneously build a powerful socialist economy capable of mobilizing the entire country's material and human resources at any moment and under any circumstances to defend the motherland from the Chinese aggressors' expansionism.

An objective analysis of the prevailing situation, he notes, allows the Vietnamese Communist Party to arrive at the conclusion that the SRV must currently oppose the multifaceted subversive activity of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism acting in cahoots with U.S. imperialism. At the same time, we must be ready to rebuff incursions on our country's sovereignty.

U.S. MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO THAILAND VIEWED

BK121122 Moscow in Thai to Thailand 1100 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Station commentator (Dmitriy Zenin)'s commentary]

[Text] The Thai Administration has become the biggest customer for U.S. weapons in Southeast Asia. This year's U.S. military assistance totals $99 million, and will total $110 million next year. Actually, the United States has monopolized Thailand's arms purchase budget. Military experts believe that U.S. weapons comprise 85 percent of Thailand's weapons inventory. This monopoly has given the United States real opportunities to effectively pressure Thailand when the time comes to decide which types and amounts of arms to buy and from which country. Of course, the prices are set by the seller and efforts are made to establish reasonable prices. Here is an example: Thailand will have to pay $210 million for the U.S. early warning air defense system. A purchase of the latest F-16 fighter-bomber model will cost Thailand $500 million, according to an agreement already concluded. Large orders for U.S. weapons have pushed Thailand's military spending ahead of its social welfare and economic spending. The increase in military expenditures has resulted in a huge budget deficit and heavier foreign debts. Economists predict that Thailand's debt will increase from $11 billion to $13 billion this fiscal year.

It is normal that this huge military spending increase must be justified. For this reason, the U.S. Defense Department announced that the sale of the modern early warning system to Thailand serves Thailand's need to ward off dangers from its neighbors. Although the Thai Administration had stated that there was no threat of aggression from its neighbors several times before the White House believed that such remarks were for Thailand's own consumption. However, the U.S. generals' true interest in Thailand has been revealed little by little by some senior U.S. officials themselves. For example, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said during his recent tour of Asian and Pacific countries that U.S. security interests in Asia and the Pacific have increased; therefore, the United States intends to play an earnest, long-term role in that region. This is not now the latest political scheme. The Reagan administration wants to revise it somewhat by bringing in others to help play this role. With regard to military cooperation with Thailand, a senior U.S. Defense Department official, who accompanied Shultz, and refused to be identified, said that developing the Thai Armed Forces contributes to strengthening the defense of the United States itself, and can be accomplished with little money and no risk to U.S. soldiers' lives. This shows that by pushing Thailand to develop its weapons, the United States hopes to accomplish its objectives step by step in Southeast Asia. It is worth noting that many U.S. political lobbyists have visited Thailand recently and remarked that Thailand is a front-line state. This front-line status is certainly what the United States is trying to turn the Thai borders with Kampuchea and Laos into. For this reason, important weapons that the United States sold Thailand have been deployed near the border. U.S. artillery pieces and tanks were transported to the Thai-Kampuchean border immediately upon delivery to Thailand. U.S. specialists have hinted several times that the F-16's that Thailand is purchasing from their country can reach Hanoi, let alone Vientiane and Phnom Penh.

The U.S. instigation schemes that are being used with Thailand are (?well known) to democracy-loving people, who have commented that deliveries of U.S. weapons to Thailand under cover of assistance actually undermine the possibility that Southeast Asia can become a zone of peace and good-neighborliness and hurts Thailand's domestic stability. The Bangkok paper SINSIAN YITPAO once said that there is an ulterior motive for U.S. assistance to Thailand, to the point that the assistance is obviously detrimental.

NEW ZEALAND'S LANGE REAFFIRMS NUCLEAR BAN

PM101226 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Aug 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Principled Stance"]

[Text] New York, 9 Aug -- New Zealand's intention to ban movements into its ports and territorial waters of ships that are nuclear-powered or carrying nuclear weapons remains in force. This was stated in Port Moresby, the capital of Papua New Guinea, by D. Lange, New Zealand Government head. He is taking part in a regional conference of Commonwealth countries. As the AP news agency stresses, the New Zealand prime minister has once again made it clear by his statement that he does not intend to give in to pressure from Washington, which is trying to make him call off the decision to close New Zealand waters to U.S. nuclear ships.

D. Lange had earlier noted in a TV interview that visits by U.S. warships with nuclear weapons on board are turning his country into a target in the event of a military conflict. No compromise is possible on this question. "That is our fundamental policy which corresponds to New Zealand's security interests," D. Lange stressed.

The Labor Government, which came to power in the 14 July elections, immediately became the target of brazen pressure from the Washington administration.

MATERIALS ON PRESS CONFERENCE BY FRG'S GENSCHER

Kornilov on Revanchism

LD101650 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 10 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

It is, really, a surprise that the more incontrovertible evidence is cited to show that the revanchist props in the Federal Republic of Germany have not at all been sent to the archives and are, on the contrary, being used ever more actively by certain quarters in the country to influence its policy, the more stubbornly Bonn refuses to "notice" this alarming and dangerous symptom. This has been borne out once again by statements by the FRG's Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher who told a press conference he was perplexed that journalists are finding signs of revanchism in his country because he wouldn't know such a place where they could be there.

We do not, of course, set ourselves the aim of recommending Mr Minister any political guide-book about his own country, but since Mr Genscher claims there are no signs of revanchism in West Germany, let us refer to the activities of the "union of expellees". Here is some data about that organization, drawn from the West German press itself: The "union" whose chieftains are openly trying, with an exceptional zeal, to inculcate revanchist views into their "charges" has a membership of 2.5 million, includes more than 20 associations of fellow-countrymen and eleven land groups and boasts a powerful propaganda apparatus, including more than 300 newspapers with a total circulation of over 1.5 million. At their gatherings (and there have been noisy meetings of the "association of Sudetic Germans" in Munich and of the "Upper Silesia Association" in Essen over recent time alone) the "expellees" publicly call for "keeping the German question open" and demand that the post-war borders be revised.

Isn't it strange that these openly revanchist calls which do not only resound across the entire West Germany but are also audible as far away as Prague, Warsaw and Moscow are not heard in the West German Foreign Ministry? How have they managed to make their sound-proofing so effective?

We do not, of course, set ourselves either the aim of explaining it to Mr Minister what the political positions and views of his colleagues, members of the government, are, but since Mr Genscher claims no member of that government has ever made statements of a revanchist character, we take the liberty of recommending him to take a closer look at the texts of public speeches by some Bonn officials, say Mr Heinrich Windelen, minister for "intra-German relations", who has claimed that "the German question politically and legally remains open" and that the state frontier between the FRG and the GDR is nothing more than a "line of demarcation", etc. If this not attempts, permeated with a spirit of revanchism, to revive the policy of territorial and political importunities, then what is this? And it is not only Mr Windelen, but also, say, Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann and some Bundestag deputies that also have been making statements of a revanchist character.

As to Mr Genscher's claim that he has never seen a geographical map showing Germany within the 1937 borders, we recommend him to turn to publications of revanchist "associations". It is, incidentally, not only such maps that one can find in them. These publications (for example, the bulletin of the "union of expellees" called "Deutscher Ostdienst") bluntly declare that the main evil is "the division of Germany and Europe, the line of demarcation drawn in Yalta, whose non-recognition should become European task number one". If this is not revanchism, then what is this?

Nobody, of course, ever believed or believes that all of West Germany is a gathering of revenge-seekers. But it is more than obvious that the revanchist quarters in the FRG have a nutritive medium, they have patrons and protectors, and not only in the FRG.

"Not to notice" the wave of revanchism and militarism mounting in the FRG is a hopeless pursuit. Such an approach only benefits those circles in the FRG and NATO, which would like to steer the course at heightening tension and encouraging militarism rather than at trust and cooperation.

FRG Wants To Absorb GDR

LD101526 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1100 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Bonn, 10 Aug (TASS) -- FRG Foreign Affairs Minister H.-D. Genscher has held a press conference here that demonstrated that Bonn is servilely following the adventuristic, militaristic course of the Reagan administration and does not wish to repulse the impudent demands of the revanchists. Replying to questions about how his recent statements on the "absence of revanchism in the FRG" might be reconciled with statements by other members of the Bonn cabinet reiterating "the existence of Germany within the borders of 1937," the foreign affairs minister asserted that "nobody has made such statements." In this connection Genscher was reminded that such statements have been voiced, among others, by Windelen, minister for inner-German relations, and Zimmermann, internal affairs minister. Genscher, however, even called this into question.

But how can he fail to know about Zimmermann's speech at one of the revanchist assemblages in Munich in which he went so far as to say, while expatiating on the "reunification of Germany," that this question "embraces not only the FRG and the GDR but also the former eastern German territories situated on the Oder-Niesse line." Czaja, chairman of the leading revanchist organization 'The League of Expelled Germans' and CDU Bundestag deputy, was even more frank: "We will not give up our right to a homeland, the right of Germans to self-determination." In other words, it is a matter of absorbing the GDR and tearing away age-old Polish territories. The fact that Genscher is taking revanchists under his protection testifies once again to official Bonn's closing ranks with those who, foaming at the mouth, demand redrawing the postwar borders in Europe.

Genscher was asked a question about the geographical map on which Germany is depicted in the 1937 borders. Genscher said: "I have not seen any such map." And here one may remind the minister that at the beginning of this year the FRG Government adopted a decision to publish a geographical map of "Germany in the borders of 1937" and to distribute it in W. German schools. Truly strange forgetfulness!

In every way possible Genscher praised the decision by the Council of the West European Union, which at the FRG Government's request, lifted the ban on production of bomber aviation for strategic purposes as well as that of long-range missiles. He advocated the "animation" of the WEU's activity, meaning the "consolidation of the European buttress of NATO," and the further increase of armaments under the pretext that allegedly "Europe is too weak."

FRG Placing U.S. Interests First

DW121908 Moscow International Service in German 1500 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] According to West German press reports, FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher held a press conference in Bonn. Vladimir Ostrogorskiy comments:

Mr Genscher made statements on the following three issues: the situation in Central America, the role of the West European Union, and the non-use of force in Europe. No doubt, all these are important issues. What was the West German minister's position? Did he, for instance, condemn the United States, which pursues an imperialist policy in Central America and strangles the desire of the peoples in this region to liberate themselves from the yoke of national and social suppression? Did he propose to the Federal Republic's partners in the West European Union to consider the interests of detente and international cooperation on the whole continent rather than the escalation of armaments? Or did he call for a serious discussion of the Warsaw Pact's proposal submitted 1 and 1/2 years ago on the non-use of force and preservation of peaceful relations between the states of the two military blocs in Europe that confront each other?

Nothing of all this can be found in the statements made by Mr Genscher at his press conference in Bonn. Instead, his statements revealed something else: the attempt to hush up with the use of fine phrases the Federal Republic's present foreign policy, which is opposed to the interests of broad international cooperation. Therefore, Mr Genscher not only calls for the support of imperialist struggle against the Latin American nations' aspirations for freedom, but is even taking an active role through a proposal that the West European countries should also help resolve the problems in the region.

Therefore, he not only calls upon the West European Union members to take further steps on the evil road of the arms race, but is doing it in the form of a recommendation that perhaps the WEU should make a larger contribution to the development of NATO's war strategy and thus to the safeguarding of their own security. By the way, these phrases sound somewhat false today, because due to the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in the Federal Republic and some other West European countries, this region's fate has been totally surrendered to the U.S. military.

Genscher used equally fine and untruthful phrases for covering up the new machinations initiated by Bonn and aimed at preventing the consolidation of security and international confidence in the center of our continent. If Bonn really had wanted to improve the situation here, then the Federal Republic would not have permitted the deployment of U.S. Pershings and would not have raised claims for restoring the German Reich in the borders of 1937, not to mention other analogous ambitions.

West German papers give different explanations for the fact that Mr Genscher made such public statements twice within a week. Some of them hold the view that all this is a result of the trouble that the Free Democratic Party and Mr Genscher are personally in. Reportedly, he has already submitted his resignation as party chairman. However, all this is a result of the difficulties that Bonn's foreign policy has had to face since Washington's needs started ranking first in its priorities at the expense of the country's real national interests.

FRG Policy Full of Contradictions

LD111522 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in German 1930 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] The statement by Federal Foreign Minister Genscher published in Bonn devoted to the FRG's foreign policy makes a dubious impression. This statement, which was obviously to have been a policy document, contains much correct rhetoric and sensible assessments such as an appeal to find new possibilities to promote security, cooperation and stability in Europe. Recognition of the need to activate efforts to improve the international atmosphere overall, and statements on the FRG's striving to develop relations with the socialist countries, are also evident. It was emphasized that the FRG must adhere to the treaties with the Soviet Union, the Polish People's Republic and Czechoslovakia, as well as to the basic treaty with the German Democratic Republic.

The obvious intention seems to have been to calm the outrage that had been provoked by attempts by some of the Federal Government's representatives who had been trying, in the shadow of the American missiles, to once again enforce the Adenauer principles. It was realized that a sharpening of the world situation could only harm the interests and plans of the FRG, which is a sensible way of viewing matters as they stand.

However, one cannot but point out something else. This language was only adopted once serious damage had been inflicted on security, cooperation and stability in Europe, namely through the willingness to take on new American missiles, and by lending a hand at frustrating the negotiations on nuclear arms limitation. While on the one hand calling for responsible conduct that would help matters, the greatest possible irresponsibility is shown by supporting Reagan's militarist course which is even supplemented by independent efforts to militarize the FRG.

The importance of good relations with the socialist countries are emphasized, and at the same time a new nuclear danger to security is created. An oath on the policy of non-use of force is sworn, and everything is done to help Washington conduct a policy from the position of strength. This is as much of an outrageous contradiction as it is insincere, and it begs the question: Are such statements, which were specially dressed up with thoughtfulness and even good will, not the outcome of efforts to convince and persuade the other side that the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe and the fact of the FRG's compliance in this act are faits accomplis? As the saying goes -- let's go back to the drawing board. This project was considered and adopted by the NATO bodies even before the Geneva negotiations were torpedoed. The statement published in Bonn fits exactly into this concept.

It must also be pointed out that there is a whole range of recommendations in the FRG foreign minister's statement of how one might return to the policy of detente, of how to improve East-West relations, of what to undertake in the present complicated world situation. But really, the very causes of the deterioration of the situation were carefully avoided, apparently for the simple reason that their uncovering and the fight against them is not at all part of Bonn's intentions.

As far as the other well-intentioned recommendations are concerned, Bonn does not complain in vain that little attention is paid to the FRG's opinion following the deployment of the new U.S. missiles. Bonn may well have a whole range of ideas but, as experience has shown, these have no influence whatsoever on Washington's policy which is hostile and one's attitude toward them is commensurate with the FRG's true policy.

FRG CHARGED WITH VIOLATING MOSCOW TREATY

Serov Dispatch

PM121745 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[Bonn dispatch by Vladimir Serov: "Despite the Treaty"]

[Text] Bonn, 11 (TASS) -- Fourteen years ago, on 12 August 1970, a treaty was signed in Moscow between the USSR and FRG which not only marked a major stage on the road to normalization of relations between the two states, but also gave a powerful boost to the whole process of detente internationally. Later, the conclusion of the FRG's treaties with the Polish People's Republic and the CSSR, continued this process, which was crowned by the signing of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Unfortunately, with the coming to power in Bonn of the conservative CDU/CSU-FDP coalition, the state of Soviet-West German relations changed for the worse, and by no means through the fault of the Soviet Union. Verbally, the present FRG leaders affirm the continuity of their foreign policy, their readiness to observe the classes of the Moscow treaty. But, in deeds, they are diverging ever further from its letter and spirit, obediently following in the wake of the adventuristic, militaristic course of the Reagan administration, which has proclaimed a "crusade" against the countries of socialism.

Is the siting on FRG territory of new American first-strike nuclear missiles targeted against the USSR and other socialist countries in keeping with the letter and spirit of the Moscow treaty? What kind of "good-neighborliness" can one speak of under the shadow of American Pershings? And the decision made at Bonn's insistence by the Council of the West European Union to lift the last restrictions on the FRG's manufacture of conventional weapons, including strategic bombers and long-range missiles -- is this in keeping with the spirit of detente? The country's military industry is now enjoying a veritable boom.

The core of the Moscow treaty is the principle, enshrined therein, of the inviolability of the post-war European borders. The FRG undertook a clear commitment to respect these borders and not to lay any territorial claims either now or in the future. Nonetheless, facts show that the present conservative FRG Government is increasingly casting doubt on this key clause in the treaty.

Realistically-thinking circles and the FRG's democratic public, deeply alarmed at this course fraught with extremely dangerous consequences for the peoples of Europe and, above all, for the very people of West Germany, are coming out for a return to a policy of detente, the observance of the Moscow treaty's principles and the rejection of militarist and revanchist policy.

FRG Must Observe Treaty

PM101437 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 10 Aug 84 p 3

[International observer G. Dadyants article: "Treaties Must Be Observed"]

[Text] The Moscow treaty concluded between the USSR and the FRG on 12 August 1970 is rightly called the foundation of the policy of European detente. It not only drew a line under World War II but freed, as Chancellor W. Brandt put it when the treaty was signed, Soviet-West German relations "from the shadows and burden of the past." Founded on political realism, the treaty opened a new chapter in European history. This most important principle enshrined in it -- that of the inviolability of existing borders -- became a stabilizing factor for the development of the situation in Europe and helped to assert the policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

It was no coincidence that after the treaty was concluded, the FRG signed treaties with other socialist countries -- Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the GDR. Naturally, practical steps were also taken to develop relations in all spheres.

If the FRG today is the USSR's first trading partner in the capitalist world, this is a direct consequence of the Moscow treaty. If it has ceased to be a "political dwarf," as the NATO allies used to call it, and become a full member of the United Nations and enhanced its prestige in the international arena, this is also a consequence of the Moscow treaty.

To what extent do the present FRG leaders rely in their policy on the letter and spirit of that treaty?

The conservative coalition governing West Germany -- the Christian Democratic Union [CDU], Christian Social Union [CSU], and Free Democratic Party [FDP] -- constantly speaks of the continuity of its policy. But one might ask: Continuity in relation to what? To the policy of detente pursued by W. Brandt, or K. Adenauer's cold war line. It has to be stated, unfortunately, that the West German leadership is in fact moving further and further away from normal relations with the USSR and the other socialist community countries and getting closer and closer to the adventurist policy that the Reagan administration is trying to impose on Europe.

Take, for example, a question such as the deployment of new American missiles on FRG territory. Can it further the aims of normalizing the situation in Europe and the development of peaceful relations among all European states, as mentioned in the Moscow treaty? On the contrary, it has been a factor contributing to unprecedented tension on the continent, is leading to the intensification of the nuclear arms race in the region, and is jeopardizing not only those countries against which the Americans are targeting these weapons, but also the FRG itself, for the nuclear boomerang will inevitably return to where it was launched.

Having given the "green light" to the missile deployment, the West German leaders are now assuring the public with an innocent mien that this in itself "will change nothing" in relations with the Soviet Union and that, in particular, strong economic ties will continue to develop between the USSR and the FRG. And yet the missile deployment proves that the FRG regards the USSR not as a good neighbor but as a potential enemy.

The basic principle of the Moscow treaty -- the principle of the inviolability of European borders -- is also increasingly being called into question in the FRG. The point here is not just that revanchist groupings like the "union of exiles" have grown appreciably more active in the country since the CDU/CSU-FDP coalition acceded to power. The FRG ruling circles pander to revanchism in every possible way. It was no accident that H. Hupka, one of the leaders of the "union of exiles," who is reluctant to recognize the Oder-Neisse line as a border, declared in Muelheim in July last year: "The Federal Government headed by Chancellor Helmut Kohl is our government. It will support our activity and our efforts to do everything necessary in the name of all Germany."

In an interview granted recently to the Sueddeutsche Rundfunk radio station, Chancellor H. Kohl declared that he sees no signs of revanchism "anywhere in our country." But what of the Federal Government's decision to publish a geographic map of "Germany within the 1937 borders," which, as the bulletin KULTURPOLITISCHE KORRESPONDENZ wrote, was to be obligatory for all Federal authorities and "end vagueness and opportunism in the portrayal of Germany," as well as "confirming the fact that "Germany continues to exist within the 1937 borders"? [quotation marks as published] And how are we to evaluate the statements of H. Kohl himself that "the German question remains open in political and and legal respects" and that Europe will not know genuine peace until "German reunification" happens?

All this is directly contrary to the Moscow treaty, which regards as inviolable now and in the future the borders of all states in Europe, including the Oder-Neisse line, which is Poland's western border, and also the border between the FRG and the GDR. Let us recall that the FRG Government refuses (despite its obligations under the treaty) to recognize the international legal nature of that border, calling it a "demarcation line." The FRG also refuses to recognize GDR statehood and to liquidate the so-called "records department" in Salzgitter, which has illegally appropriated the right to oversee the activities of GDR citizens and organs.

Under these conditions, FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher's assurances that "the Federal Government adheres without any reservations and without any ulterior motive to the treaties with the Soviet Union, the Polish People's Republic, and the CSSR, as well as the treaty on the principles of relations with the GDR," hang in midair.

Particularly perfidious are the attempts of the FRG Government, camouflaging itself with "all-German interests," to use methods of economic pressure on the GDR for its own revanchist purposes. Thus, there is now talk of granting a large bank credit to the GDR, and people on the Rhine do not hide the fact that they would like to obtain "political interest" from it. As a matter of fact, H. Kohl does not conceal his intentions in the same Sueddeutsche Rundfunk interview. "This bank credit," he declared, "gives us an opportunity to make progress on a whole number of important points." Here H. Kohl refers to the FRG's fundamental law, which contains instructions on the duty of politicians "not to renounce the nation's unity for a single moment."

It goes without saying that the revanchist campaign against the GDR, which is being headed by FRG officials, is far more dangerous than H. Hupka's clamorous calls.

It is no coincidence that the arguments about the need to overcome "Germany's partition" are accompanied by statements by leaders of the American State Department about "not recognizing the partition of Europe" and by official Washington's attempts to call into question the postwar political realities in Europe, particularly the decisions of the Yalta and Potsdam conferences. There is no doubt that the present revanchist and militarist "boom" in the FRG is just a component of the policy proclaimed by the Reagan administration of confrontation with socialist countries.

If Herr Genscher really wants "peaceful and long-term cooperation" with the Soviet Union, he ought to primarily advocate ending the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in the FRG and the revanchist sentiments that are flourishing under the protection of those missiles.

Let us take advantage of the 14th anniversary of the Moscow treaty between the USSR and the FRG and once again remind the politicians on the Rhine of one of the basic provisions of international law: pacta sunt servanda -- treaties must be observed!

CHERNENKO REPLIES TO IRISH FIGURE'S LETTER

PM121729 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Comrade K.U. Chernenko's Reply to Appeal by Irish Public Figure S. MacBride"]

[Text] Sean MacBride, a prominent Irish public figure, laureate of the Lenin and Nobel Peace Prizes, chairman of the International Peace Bureau, has sent a letter to Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. In the letter, he expresses a number of ideas concerning the development of relations between the USSR and the United States with a view to achieving general and complete disarmament. The text of a reply by Konstantin Chernenko follows:

Esteemed Mr Sean MacBride

Your message expressing intent to promote the attainment of general and complete disarmament is consonant with the sentiments now widespread among world public opinion.

It is obvious to every thinking person that a further build up of nuclear arms and, even more, endeavors to spread the arms race even to outer space confront mankind with the threat of an all-out nuclear catastrophe.

You write that the latest statements by the U.S. President regarding the senselessness of a nuclear war and about the need to rid the earth of nuclear weapons ostensibly open up an opportunity for serious negotiations. As is well known to you, a good deal of words about peace and negotiations have already been uttered from the U.S. side. However, all practical actions by the U.S. Administration are at variance with the proclaimed striving for talks, for improvement of relations. It is clear that this by no means signifies a change in the present U.S. stand.

We, for our part, have stated more than once that we would like to have good relations with the United States. But an appropriate will on both sides should be displayed regarding this issue. I think that the conclusion, prompted by your wide political and life experience, to the effect that sincere good intentions on both sides and appropriate preparation should be an indispensable and really solid foundation of any talks between the USSR and the United States is correct. We also adhere to this point of view.

The Soviet leadership believes that concrete deeds, and not words, of the U.S. Administration can unblock the way to the normalization of the atmosphere in our relations with the United States.

With best wishes of health and successes in your noble activities in the name of peace among the peoples,

Konstantin Chernenko

KHARKOV HITS U.S. TRADE RESTRICTIONS ON ALLIES

LD121955 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 12 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The newspaper WASHINGTON POST points out today that the United States' West European allies show an ever greater concern over Washington's striving to cut short the export of technology to socialist countries. They warned the United States that it should not introduce any more restrictions on East-West trade. An article in today's NIHON KEIZI, the Japanese central economic newspaper, is in keeping with this characteristic report of a prestigious U.S. newspaper. The article says that the U.S. demands for restrictions on supplies of technology to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have an extremely adverse effect on Japan's interests. Such pronouncements are nothing unusual of late.

The U.S. allies are increasingly displeased over the striving of the Reagan administration to use economic levers as a means of political pressure and interference in internal affairs of sovereign states, to apply power methods in international economic relations.

As is known, under Washington's pressure Cocom, the committee for exercising control over the export to socialist countries, adopted early in July decisions not to deliver to socialist countries a range of types of technological equipment. And such a decision was adopted at a time when the Reagan administration continues presenting itself as a "champion of free trade". But imposing such a decision, Washington, as the French LE MONDE wrote aptly, put its allies in a position of a man whose fingers have been caught between the moving gear of a mechanism.

And LE MONDE explains that because of the U.S. embargo allies are deprived of profitable markets in the East while having at the same time to open wider their own markets to U.S. goods. As a result the West European and Japanese industry faces still greater difficulties while transoceanic competitor's position becomes more advantageous.

So this is the essence of the matter. It is sought above all to ensure the competitive positions for U.S. monopolies.

The growing displeasure among the United States allies with Washington's diktat is connected not only with their commercial and economic needs and the conviction that technological or other boycotts are absolutely prospectless with regard to socialist countries. Broad economic ties with the East are viewed by many West European countries as an important factor of the process of detente which they would not like to give up. This approach is understood and shared by socialist countries.

The summit conference of the CMEA member-countries that was held in Moscow in June advanced a real programme of improvement of international economic relations, condemned resolutely the attempts to subjugate them to aggressive political aims. Socialism thus showed again that it is the natural ally of all who are waging the struggle for the removal of any diktat and discrimination in the commercial and economic sphere.

FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY UNDER SOCIALISM VIEWED

LD121017 Moscow in French to France and Belgium 1930 GMT 11 Aug 84

[From "Notes of a Publicist" program with Boris Tumanov]

[Excerpts] Good evening As is known, Mr Cheysson and Mr Hernu have kept their posts in Mr Laurent Fabius' government and one can logically conclude that the fall of Mr Mauroy's government did not question the policy conducted by either department. In other words, French socialist leaders, while recognizing their failures in the economic, financial and social fields, have considered that they had nothing to reproach themselves for in the field of foreign policy and defense.

However, I have the feeling that most of France's initiatives in foreign policy matters -- be they independent or dictated by Atlantic solidarity -- have not been a success so far, whether we consider Chad or Lebanon, or attempts at implementing the ideals of North-South cooperation and the new international monetary order. In short, if France's diplomacy still remains as elegant and astute, France's foreign policy has distinctly lost scope. In my view, this has happened because French socialists have preferred not to base their foreign policy on the philosophy of France's objective role in the world, but on the idea of its involvements within a political-military organization dominated by Washington's strategy.

This is why Paris' international outlook and actions today remain isolated from the problems of our time. Of course, France plays a role in the international arena, but even with the best will in the world, one cannot take, for example, the creation of the rapid deployment forces as a contribution to detente in Europe, or consider the French Government's intention to send warships to the Red Sea as the expression of its desire to maintain stability in the Middle East. On the other hand, French socialists are proud of the fact that French public opinion is less sensitive to the problem of international detente.

They use this phenomenon to justify the total opposition to change in French policy in the field of disarmament. Nevertheless, not very long ago, the French Socialist Party's doctrine used to advocate the need for France to play one of the first -- if not the first -- role in this field. Did not Mr Francois Mitterand himself say, just before his election to the post of president of France that we have the intention, when the time comes, to lay the foundation for the process of disarmament? But, alas, against all probability, French socialists still consider, 3 and 1/2 years after such a statement, that the arms race can continue and that the time has not yet come for France to make the slightest move to stop it. Indeed, French officials say often enough that they will not move a finger to stop the arms race as long as the USSR and the United States do not come to an agreement on the matter first. In the current situation, Washington systematically sabotages any chances of reaching an agreement on disarmament. France's stand on this only encourages the United States in this direction. In the meantime, time flies. Even in France, patience is running short, and LE MONDE has just put a pertinent question to the socialists: Has the time not come for Paris to finally take the initiative Mr Mitterrand spoke of? LE MONDE is not asking for something impossible but puts forward a sensible proposal: One has to set an example.

I am realistic and totally understand that such a suggestion is not likely to be considered by the French socialist leaders who will probably explain to the public that only the neutron bomb can prevent the USSR from applying pressure on France. But, one question has to be asked: Will they be understood by France's 2.5 million unemployed?

GREENHAM COMMON PICKETS MARK NAGASAKI ANNIVERSARY

LD111100 Moscow TASS in English 1006 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] London August 11 TASS -- Correspondent Aleksey Demchenko reports:

The participants in the women's "peace camp" at Greenham Common have organized a new mass picketing of the approaches to the U.S. Air Force base located there. The picketing is timed for the 39th anniversary of the U.S. atomic bombing of the Japanese city of Nagasaki.

Police brought down reprisals against the "peace camp" participants. Seven persons have been thrown behind the bars on a standard charge of "breaking the public order."

Despite all attempts by the British authorities to destroy the tent camp at Greenham Common, its inmates have been waging for more than two years already a courageous struggle against the country's being converted into a missile range of the USA and NATO.

UK, U.S. PLANS FOR INTERVENTION IN GULF SEEN

GF121858 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] According to the daily GUARDIAN of London, the UK's Conservative Government has been drafting particular plans for armed intervention in the Persian Gulf. According to this daily, the plans call for larger military units to be sent to that area. The daily GUARDIAN writes that the Thatcher cabinet is contemplating assigning [skadoni] destroyers, battleships, a squadron of Phantom fighter and reconnaissance aircraft to that area. It is said that (?Buccaneer) fighter-bomber aircraft are also to be assigned to these interventionist forces.

There is little doubt that such plans devised by Great Britain are in reaction to the U.S. Government's demands on its allies, within the framework of NATO, which unanimously favors direct military action in the Persian Gulf. Therefore, it was no accident that Thatcher had earlier avoided giving assurances that London would not indulge in military action with Washington, because such action might clash with the interests of Great Britain in the area.

More important, the very same daily GUARDIAN has admitted that London's plans for patent military intervention must indeed coincide with those of the United States. As we are aware, Washington especially has declared the Persian Gulf as a vital zone and is committed to a military presence there. Washington has directed the attention of its RDF, especially designed for this region, to this area and has filled the Persian Gulf with a network of strategic military bases to act as bastions of aggression. The U.S. Defense Department, or the Pentagon, has stationed a large naval group here. The American aircraft using Saudi airfields have been equipped with electronic spying devices to cover vast areas of the Gulf and adjacent lands.

Simultaneously, several huge naval ships are at Diego Garcia, the largest U.S. naval base in the region. These ships have been converted into floating arsenals. They are full of war material that can be used in military adventurism designed for the area. Thatcher has referred to these preparations and said that she fully backs stationing the U.S. RDF in the Persian Gulf and that she is ready to do her part in this matter. Thatcher, who has been named the iron lady, said that U.S. success is our success. Thus, the British imperialists want to back their U.S. partners even if U.S. adventurism needs active British participation.

Soon after the U.S. killers had landed in Tabas, Iran, and a majority of them were forced to quickly flee Iran. Mrs Thatcher openly applauded U.S. actions in Iran. Now, the White House is preparing for new armed intervention in the Persian Gulf. The British participation in this is a part of these preparations. The London plans are seen as resulting in a noticeable deployment of British military units in the Persian Gulf area. British military units must endorse the U.S. military presence and this means that the shadow of the threat of the imperialists' military adventure on Iran and all the region's countries is gradually deepening.

CONTINUED COVERAGE OF RED SEA REGION MINES

Responsibility for Mines

LD102142 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 10 Aug 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] The press in various countries is widely discussing the tense situation in the Red Sea, where 13 ships from different countries have recently been hit by mines. Work is currently underway to clear individual areas of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Suez of mines. This work is not easy. Reports say that around 200 mines have been laid and that this is directly connected with the Iran-Iraq conflict.

So who was responsible for laying such a large quantity of mines on wide areas of the sea? According to the newspaper AL-FAJR, published in the United Arab Emirates, no underground organization is capable of such terrorist actions. The most plausible explanation, the paper writes, is that the United States, which is striving hard to spread tension in a broad area of the Persian Gulf and Red Sea, laid the mines.

Observers in the Near East countries say that the United States and its NATO partners will most likely try to use the situation in the Red Sea to build up their military presence there. A detachment of specially-equipped helicopters has been sent to the region, and French and British warships are also being brought in.

Concern for Navigation

PM101057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by unnamed "own correspondent" under general heading: "They Are Mustering Their Forces; Tension Is Mounting in the Red Sea Region"]

[Text] Cairo, 9 Aug -- Despite the series of explosions that have taken place in the Red Sea, navigation through the Suez Canal, which links the Red Sea with the Mediterranean, is proceeding uninterrupted. Every day an average of 60 ships pass through it, which is the usual quota.

The press reports that, in order to ensure additional navigation safety, the competent Egyptian authorities are selectively searching ships passing through the Suez Canal. A considerable part of the Egyptian Red Sea coast is patrolled by a group of military minesweepers.

The press of the Near East countries writes anxiously about the situation forming in the Red Sea. In the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM's opinion, the mining has been done to draw a group of littoral Arab countries into the Iran-Iraq conflict. Particularly disturbing, the Bahrain newspaper AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ writes, is the fact that the Red Sea region, at the very center of the Arab world, may become the target for intervention by external forces.

According to reports from Tehran, Iranian Prime Minister M. Hoseyn Khamene'i has issued a statement denying Western press "hints" of Iran's involvement in laying explosive devices in the Red Sea. An Iranian Foreign Ministry communique places responsiblity for this action with the United States and Israel. The communique states that "it is the U.S. aggressor, who has already demonstrated his barbaric purpose by mining the ports of Nicaragua, and who, in conjunction with Israel, has contrived a plot to destabilize the situation in the Red Sea region and step up its 'military presence' there."

Levchenko Blames U.S.

LD101748 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Leonid Levchenko commentary]

[Text] There have been many reports in recent days about ships which have struck mines in the Red Sea and the Suez Canal. Thirteen ships belonging to various countries have been damaged by these mines. It is not known who planted the mines, but the mines dropped in the Red Sea appear to be similar to those dropped by mercenaries in the pay of the CIA in Nicaragua's harbors and near the capital of Angola. The pattern of their deployment and the sly tactics involved are the same. CIA mercenaries deliver the mines to Nicaragua's ports from Honduran territory where there are huge arsenals of American weapons. And according to the Syrian newspaper AL-BA'TH, the mines in the Red Sea could have come from American stocks in Israel.

The International Court of Justice at The Hague has ruled that the United States is guilty of illegal actions against Nicaragua. The world public described the mining of Nicaragua's harbors as an act of banditry, which resulted in great attention in Central America. The mining of the Red Sea may shorten the fuse in the explosive situation in the Middle East. The Iranian Foreign Ministry has called attention to the grave consequences of the mining of Red Sea shipping lanes. The Foreign Ministry said that the United States has revealed to all the world its unsavory objectives in having mined Nicaragua's ports. Now using its proxies in Israel, the American Administration is trying to jeopardize shipping in the Red Sea and support its presence in the region. The United States in behaving like an arsonist pretending to be a fireman.

Talks are underway between the United States, Britain and France on deploying troops in Egypt for the ostensible purpose of clearing the Suez Canal and the Red Sea of the mines. On order from President Reagan the Pentagon is using that operation as a pretext for sending to the Middle East a major troop contingent and troop landing vessels. In other words the United States is using the situation to build up its military presence in the region. The ruins of Lebanon bombarded by the U.S. Navy are a forceful reminder of what this may lead to. It would be no exaggeration to say that the mining of the Red Sea is aimed at undermining a settlement in the Middle East.

U.S., Israeli Involvement

LD101632 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Commentator Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary]

[Text] I would not be exaggerating to say that a new hotbed of tension has developed in the Red Sea. It has been created by the same powers that are fully responsible for the lack of a solution to the Middle East question, the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war, and the Lebanese crisis -- that is, the ruling circles in the United States, its NATO allies and Zionist Israel.

As always, they use the infamous pretext of lack of security. This time, they have used the pretext of so-called navigation security in the Red Sea. They have exploited the blowing up of civilian ships by mines as a pretext for sending American and British military forces to the region. They have found an excuse to do so: Egypt's request for technical help to uncover the mines in the Gulf of Suez and dismantle them. At the same time, it must be pointed out, no other Red Sea country has made such a request either to the United States, Britain or any other country. The PDRY leader, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, has announced that the region's countries will guarantee their security and navigation themselves.

Yet the United States is determined to persist in removing the mines not only in the Gulf of Suez, but throughout the Red Sea. The British experts will work alongside American military experts. It is likely that Israel also, according to an Israeli embassy spokesman in Paris, will take its own steps to safeguard the security of its ships in the Mediterranean.

Thus we have before us an operation to prepare for a new intervention in the sensitive Middle East region. There are growing signs that this operation might have wider dimensions.

American propaganda media statements that removing the mines from the Red Sea by the American and British air and naval forces could be fraught with danger to the military experts of both countries is significant. For this reason it is essential, according to them, to guarantee the security of those experts through the dispatch of new military forces. Is this not an old tune, gentlemen?

The American armed intervention in Lebanon in 1980, started precisely the same way. Initially, responding to an official request from Beirut, the United States sent Marines to the Lebanese capital under the pretext of offering help to ensure security and maintain calm.

In the second stage of the Lebanon operation, the United States needed a pretext, to guarantee the safety of the Marines. For this reason, vessels of the U.S. 6th Fleet appeared in the waters off Beirut. Later these vessels began their brutal attacks on Lebanon.

I wish to draw your attention to yet another matter connected with Washington's designs on the Red Sea. The events and the scenario taking place remind us of the scenario which began some time ago in the Arab Gulf region. Under the pretext of guaranteeing the security of navigation in the Gulf region, a flotilla of American and British naval units were sent to the region with Marines. For the same reason, a clamor is now being raised about guaranteeing the security of the Red Sea. Naturally, the United States and its strategic ally in acts of piracy in the Middle East -- Zionist Israel -- will be the ones to make these guarantees. It is not difficult for anyone to imagine what that security means.

It is precisely for this reason, and because of past experience, that the Arab countries neighboring the Red Sea have been calling for the prevention of imperialist armed intervention in their internal affairs.

GROMYKO, KARAMI EXCHANGE ANNIVERSARY TELEGRAMS

LD041411 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] In connection with the 40th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Lebanon on 5 August, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Lebanon have exchanged greetings telegrams. The telegram from the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs confirms the immutability of the Soviet Union's position in support of Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and national unity.

The telegram from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Lebanon expresses high esteem for the Soviet Union's important and constructive role in the struggle for the triumph of the ideals of truth and justice.

U.S. STRATEGY AGAINST NICARAGUA CONDEMNED

Knyazev: U.S. Plans Invasion

LD101738 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 10 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

The Washington administration has worked out a detailed plan of direct military invasion of Nicaragua and the subsequent stage-by-stage occupation of its territory, the newspaper UNO MAS UNO reported on Thursday. More than 60,000 U.S. troops are planned to be used in that interventionist operation.

This information of the Mexican newspaper is another sign of the further escalation of the United States' hostile actions against sovereign Nicaragua. The White House talks about being ready for the settlement of differences with the government of that country through talks. But in reality it continues the vigorous backing of the counterrevolutionary groupings waging the armed struggle against the people's power in Nicaragua and speeds up preparations for an armed invasion of Nicaragua by U.S. forces.

Nicaragua's northern neighbour, Honduras, has long been turned by the Washington administration into a bridgehead for such an invasion. During military exercises on the Honduran territory that lasted many months, the Pentagon tried out versions of promptly bringing large military contingents to the Nicaraguan borders. Bases of logistic support for the invasion force have been set up in the border area. Airfields, strategic routes, communications centres, have been build. Units of U.S. forces are permanently stationed in Honduras under the pretext of servicing these military projects.

Ships of the U.S. Navy have been sailing in Nicaragua's coastal waters in the recent weeks. Piratic raids of boats of the "Piranha" type on economic facilities on the coast have again been intensified by the CIA under the cover of these warships.

All these facts attest to the practical preparations for large-scale aggression. As a propaganda cover for the planned aggression, the Reagan administration is intensifying a campaign of slander against the Sandinist leadership of Nicaragua. On Washington's bid the right-wing opposition refuses to take part in the general elections, and the White House tries to use this as a political pretext for the intervention. Reports on possible launching of such intervention before next November, for which the presidential elections in the USA are scheduled, appeared in the Western press.

Ramirez Sees Discredit Campaign

LD102041 Moscow TASS in English 2027 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Quito August 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Mikhail Stepanov reports:

The Reagan administration is directly responsible for the explosive situation in Central America. This has been stressed at a press conference here by the member of the guiding council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua Sergio Ramirez. Acting through the CIA and other bodies, Washington finances and controls the actions of counterrevolutionaries who commit gory crimes on the territory of the republic. At the same time, the White House inspires a slanderous campaign in mass media with the aim to discredit the Nicaraguan leaders. These are the component parts of the undeclared war waged by the Reagan administration against the young republic.

Sergio Ramirez expressed confidence that despite the aggression and the provocative noisy campaign which was unleashed by the White House against the republic in connection with the coming elections, the Nicaraguan people would take an active part in them and would again reaffirm their loyalty to the ideas of the revolution.

ECUADOR HOLDS PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION CEREMONY

USSR Delegation Arrives

PM101102 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Relations Strengthening"]

[Text] Quito, 9 Aug -- A USSR delegation headed by G. Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has arrived here to participate in events linked with the inauguration of Ecuadorean President Leon Fabres Cordero.

The delegation was met at the capital's airport by the country's vice president, Leon Roldos Aquilera, Foreign Minister Luis Valencia Rodriguez, and other officials.

In a press release Soviet delegation head G. Pallayev expressed profound satisfaction at the development in recent years of Soviet-Ecuadorean relations, which are based on the principles of equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. He expressed confidence that Soviet-Ecuadorean relations will continue to develop for the good of the two countries' peoples and for the sake of strengthening peace and international cooperation.

President Sworn In

LD111015 Moscow TASS in English 0628 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Quito August 11 TASS -- Leon Febres Cordero was sworn in as a new president of Ecuador in a ceremony here. The president expressed readiness to maintain and develop relations with all nations on the basis of the principles of non-interference and respect for national sovereignty. After the ceremony Leon Febres Cordero signed a decree on the formation of his government.

President's Policy

LD101634 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Quito August 10 TASS -- Ecuador's foreign policy will be directed at facilitating international detente and stronger peace. Leon Febres Cordero told a press conference before his ceremonial inauguration as president of this South American country. Ecuador, he said, will support efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement in Central America and strengthen Latin American solidarity.

Speaking about the foreign policy of the future government, Leon Febres Cordero said he will do everything for the country to overcome the acutest financial and economic crisis gripping it and fulfil his election promises reflected by the slogan "bread, housing and work". He also said that the country is in for a difficult period since tough austerity measures will have to be adopted to accomplish the tasks facing the new government.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON POLITICAL EDUCATION

PM101320 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 84 First Edition pp 2, 3

[Editorial article: "To Improve Marxist-Leninist Education. For the New Academic Year in the Political and Economic Instruction System" -- capitalized passages printed in boldface in original]

[Text] The comprehensive development of the personality and the molding of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook in each member of society are the goal of and an indispensable condition for the improvement of developed socialism. "Building a new world," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted at the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum, "means displaying incessant concern for the molding of the man of the new world and his ideological and moral growth. It is well known that this was the viewpoint from which the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum examined the questions of ideological and mass political work. In line with the plenum's directives, the party will strive to ensure that this work fully corresponds with the nature of the large and complex tasks of the improvement of developed socialism."

In fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, party organizations are improving the ideological education work among working people and their political and economic training. The changes occurring in this sphere are distinguished by a rise in scientific standards of studies, more active study of the works of K. Marx, F. Engels, and V.I. Lenin, and the strengthening of the link between instruction and real life. A most important position in the work of schools and seminars is occupied by the study of the concepts of developed socialism, the materials of CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the propositions and conclusions contained in speeches by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Workers, kolkhoz members, specialists, and leadership cadres from various components of the national economy are studying the questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress, implementing the USSR Food and Energy Programs, effecting savings and thrift, and improving the economic machinery and management.

A more differentiated approach toward organizing the instruction of different categories of working people is being applied in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum requirements. The practical orientation of political and economic education is being intensified. There are an increasing number of students directly participating in mass political work, the substantiation of counterplans and personal resource savings records, and the elaboration of specific proposals to improve production efficiency.

At the same time, the shortcomings existing in the organization and content of political and economic instruction are being eliminated only slowly. An academic and impassive tuitional manner is typical of some of the studies. At times, economic education studies turn into just another kind of production meeting. This results in a decline in interest in instruction and diminishes its educational effect.

During the coming 1984/1985 academic year the party organizations will have to ensure fuller implementation of the directives of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) and February and April (1984) Plenums on molding a scientific Marxist-Leninist world outlook and a new type of economic thinking among Communists and nonparty people and enhancing their labor and sociopolitical activeness.

Political and economic education in the new academic year has its own specific features. Our country is entering the final stage of the 11th 5-Year Plan. It is important to step up the influence of instruction on students' attitude toward labor, the development of socialist competition, the application of effective methods for the intensification of production, the fulfillment of pledges for above-plan labor productivity growth and reduced prime costs of production, and the successful conduct of the large-scale economic experiment.

Big and responsible tasks have been set for propaganda workers in connection with the preparations for the regular 27th party congress, which is to adopt the new edition of the Party Program and determine the basic guidelines for the country's economic and social development. Special attention must be given during the instruction process to the questions of improving developed socialism, inter-nation relations, and our society's political system, the growth of the party's leading role, and the deepening of socialist democracy as an integrated law-governed process. The vast vital strength and greatness of the socialist system and its inherent social justice must be more convincingly revealed.

The new academic year coincides with the preparations for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War. Propaganda workers are called upon to explain the world-historic significance of the Soviet people's victory, the peace-loving foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, and their constant concern for strengthening our motherland's defense might. Skillful use must be made of the great victory jubilee in the people's patriotic and international education.

Under the conditions of the tangibly increased military danger and the exacerbation of the confrontation between the two opposed sociopolitical systems, it is important to disclose the real causes of the growth in international tension and persistently unmask the aggressive and inhuman nature of imperialism and the U.S. Administration's bellicose course toward confrontation, the undermining of the military-strategic equilibrium of forces, and world domination.

During studies, it is necessary to more widely demonstrate the fundamental advantages of real socialism and its social and spiritual values and offer a worthy rebuff to imperialism's ideological subversion against the USSR and the other socialist countries. During study on any instruction course, it is essential to reveal the reactionary essence of bourgeois ideology in a well-argued manner and expose falsifications of CPSU policy. It is very important to widely use the materials of the CEMA member-countries' economic summit conference held in Moscow 12-14 June 1984 for this work.

During the new academic year the system of party instruction and economic education will basically retain the study courses recommended after the 26th CPSU Congress. Their curriculums have been revised with due consideration for the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee June, February, and April Plenums and enriched with the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches. The instruction process must be organized so that the study of Marxist-Leninist theory and CPSU policy is organically combined with the acquisition of skills in proficiently applying the acquired knowledge in labor and sociopolitical activity.

The first recommended subject in all instruction courses is "highly efficient labor and the successful completion of the 5-year plan as the patriotic duty of everyone and of all labor collectives." It is intended to help the students understand more clearly the progress in the implementation of decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the 1984 National Economic Plan and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole, and labor collectives' economic pledges.

THE YOUNG COMMUNISTS' SCHOOLS are called upon to make an important contribution to the ideological and political education of the young reinforcements of the party's ranks. Studies in these schools help CPSU candidate members and young Communists acquire a deeper knowledge of program documents, the Leninist principles of party building, the law-governed nature of the growth of the party's leading role, and the Communists' obligations under the party rules.

Some party organizations, like before, still need to organize POLITICAL SCHOOLS. During the new academic year, studies in these schools will basically concentrate on questions of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy. Recommended study objects and material for them will be published in the journal AGITATOR.

Party committees must devote special attention to organizing and backing up the work of SCHOOLS FOR THE FUNDAMENTALS OF MARXISM-LENINISM. Communists who lack an adequate background in the history of the CPSU and the fundamentals of Marxist-Leninist philosophy, political economy, and scientific communism should be enrolled in these schools, which also provide help in mastering the fundamentals of Communist morality and scientific atheism.

A significant proportion of students in the party instruction system will supplement their knowledge at the SCHOOLS FOR SCIENTIFIC COMMUNISM. Their curriculums cover a wide range of topical questions on the party's economic, social, and foreign policy, the ideological struggle between the two world systems, the development of socialist democracy, and others. A new study program entitled "Reform of the General Educational and Vocational Schools -- An Integral Part of the Improvement of Developed Socialism" has been prepared for workers in schools and vocational and technical colleges. This program will help teacher cadres to study in greater depth party policy in the sphere of public education and the tasks of the practical reorganization of Soviet general educational and vocational and technical schools.

The quality of the work of PARTY ECONOMIC AKTIV SCHOOLS has to be significantly improved. The main task here is to ensure that every student masters the science of management and mass education and the Leninist work style in the process of self-education and collective discussion of topical questions of theory, policy, and practice.

More attention must be devoted to the development of IDEOLOGICAL AKTIV SCHOOLS. The improved instruction of party organization deputy secretaries and other categories of students must have a direct effect on resolving the task set by Comrade K.U. Chernenko in his speech to workers from Moscow's "Serp i Molot" Plant to "shift the center of gravity of ideological efforts to the labor collective and the primary party organization." It is necessary to ensure broad study of practical experience when organizing course studies on "Questions of the Theory and Methods of the CPSU's Ideological Work."

The new academic year will also see the further development of the study of Marxist-Leninist theory ON AN INDIVIDUAL BASIS AND ALSO AT THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL (METHODOLOGICAL) SEMINARS. It is necessary to strive to ensure that, when selecting subjects for individual work, the professional interests and the nature of specialists' sociopolitical activity are taken more fully into account. It is necessary to organize qualified consultations for those studying on an individual basis. Experience proves that the work of methodological seminars is effective when a well-trained consultant philosopher is attached to each one of them.

IN THE ECONOMIC EDUCATION SYSTEM the students' attention is focused on studying key problems of raising production efficiency, increasing labor productivity, making fuller use of production potential and scientific and technical achievements, improving of planning and management, introducing progressive forms of labor organization and incentive, and implementing the economic experiment.

It is important to regularly familiarize working people with the patriotic undertakings and initiatives of leading collectives which have actively joined the struggle for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

IN SCHOOLS OF COMMUNIST LABOR it is expedient to draw the attention of workers and kolkhoz members to topical courses like "Scientific and Technical Progress and the Economy," "Collective Forms of Organizing Labor, Team Financial Autonomy," "The Collective Contract in the Countryside," "Shifting Manual Labor onto Machines' Shoulders," and others. Classes will help workers in the mass trades to gain a deeper knowledge of the essence and features of the application of new forms of organizing labor, and to involve themselves more actively in revealing and using internal reserves for raising production efficiency.

IN SCHOOLS OF APPLIED ECONOMICS national economic specialists and enterprise and kolkhoz subdivision leaders can choose to study courses on "Scientific and Technical Progress and Production Efficiency," "The Economic Mechanism of the Agro-Industrial Complex," "Leading Experience of Economy and Thrift: and others recommended for the 11th 5-Year Plan. In these schools' tuition process more attention should be paid to active methods of holding classes and to development in students of the ability to analyze economic activity, to reveal internal reserves for economic growth, to justify the decisions they make, and to perform educational work in the labor collective.

IN ECONOMIC SEMINARS for ministry, department, scientific research institute, and design bureau workers and enterprise and organization leaders, alongside previously recommended courses, new ones are being introduced on "The Economic Mechanism: The Economic Experiment in Industry" and "The Development of the Economic Mechanism in Construction." A course which considers sectorial features in carrying out the economic experiment has been prepared for workers in the sphere of consumer services for the population. The study of new courses can also be organized at applied economics schools and party and economic aktiv schools. Instructional programs and materials relating to these courses are published in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA.

In the new academic year KOMSOMOL POLITICAL ENLIGHTENMENT as aimed at implementing the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Party Leadership of the Komsomol and the Enhancement of Its Role in Young People's Communist Education" and the implementation of the provisions and recommendatons contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries. In various forms of Komsomol political instruction young men and women will be able to supplement their knowledge of the history of the Komsomol, the foundations of Communist morality, and questions of socialist education, the international youth movement, and the ideological struggle. It is expedient to expand the contingent of Komsomol members studying in forms of mass political and economic study.

The effectiveness, quality, and authority of party instruction and economic education and a responsible attitude of Communists and all working people to classes largely depends ON PARTY LEADERSHIP of this work sector. During preparation for the start of classes, much must be done to mold schools and seminars, while taking into account working people's knowledge, requirements, and interests. It is essential to exercise effective control over the content of classes.

Work with PROPAGANDA CADRES occupies a central place in the leadership of political and economic instruction. These cadres form one of the largest detachments of the party's ideological aktiv, numbering about 2.5 million people. Constant concern for improving their information and creating conditions for creative work by propaganda workers is an important duty of party committees.

Taking accumulated experience into account, it is necessary to continue to improve the propaganda workers' theoretical and methodological training at 2-week courses, and improve the quality of the work of party raykom and gorkom permanent seminars and propaganda workers' schools at enterprises. The practice whereby party committee sections and trade union and economic organs hold sectorial seminars for propaganda workers and economists and they study at institutes for the improvement of their qualifications deserves widespread dissemination.

It is necessary to enhance the role of the UNIVERSITIES OF MARXISM-LENINISM in training propaganda cadres and to galvanize the activity of their extramural sections. Union republic Communist Party central committees and party kraykoms and obkoms must improve the selection of students recommended for instruction in University of Marxism-Leninism propaganda departments. Communists with aptitudes for propaganda work should study here.

A special place in improving the style of political and economic instruction in accordance with the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum is assigned METHODOLOGICAL BACKUP FOR CLASSES. Propaganda workers are in need of recommendations for the application of active forms and methods of instruction. This task must be primarily resolved by the CPSU Central Committee All-Union Center of Political Enlightenment and the union republic Communist Party central committees and party kraykom and obkom political enlightenment centers. It is important to systematically reveal and disseminate the best experience of the propagenda workers' work in stepping up the influence of classes on raising of students' sociopolitical activeness and consolidating discipline and organization. The practice of the exchange of propaganda experience on the basis of the example of base schools' work and the organization of television and radio schools of propaganda still deserve to be widely disseminated.

Propaganda workers and students have a right to count on constant assistant from the press, television, and radio. The journals PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN, POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE, AGITATOR, and EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, and other central sociopolitical, sectorial, and scientific publications, republican, kray, obkom, city, and rayon press organs, and local radio and television are called on to prepare regular items and broadcasts geared to propaganda workers, students, and organizers of instruction.

THE COORDINATION OF THE ACTIVITY of party committees, ideological institutions, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, and ministries and departments in ensuring the effective operation of all forms of instruction is of great practical importance. It is important to achieve the clear-cut allocation among the organizations concerned of functions and responsibility in preparing informational, analytical, and methodological items for propaganda workers and students, in holding conferences, seminars, and courses for propaganda workers, and in monitoring the quality of classes. In this matter the role of the ideological commissions, methods councils, and councils for economic education attached to party committees, ministries, departments, and enterprises should be considerably enhanced.

The holding of Propaganda Worker's Day will be a unique inspection of readiness for the new academic year. The improvement of the quality and effectiveness of Marxist-Leninist education will help improve political and economic education and to mobilize the efforts of the Communists, Komsomol members, and all working people to successfully fulfill the 1984 National Economic Plan and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

REPORT ON ROUTINE SESSION OF CPSU POLITBURO

PM130929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] At its regular meeting the CPSU Central Committee Politburo heard reports by Yermin, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; and by Balandin, first secretary of Orenburg Obkom; Ignatov, first secretary of Voronezh Obkom; Muravyev, first secretary of Kuybyshev Obkom; and Knazev, first secretary of Kurgan Obkom, on the course of agricultural work on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Russian Federation. It was noted at the meeting that in seeking maximum utilization of all available opportunities for the further raising of the output of agricultural produce, party, local government and agricultural bodies of oblasts, krays, and autonomous republics in the RSFSR are persistently raising the standard of their organizational work within work collectives and the responsibility of cadres for the work they have been entrusted with.

At the same time party committees and state bodies are not yet acting with due initiative and consistency in all areas. In a number of places the rate of harvesting work is low. There are shortcomings in the preparations for the sowing of winter crops, in the creation of seed stocks, and in the organization and procurement of coarse and succulent feed. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo set party, local government and economic bodies the task of taking all measures to ensure that the harvest of grain is completed as quickly as possible and without loss, of speeding up the rate of grain procurement, and of ensuring that every farm bears a high responsibility for the sale of grain to the state. It is necessary to organize a prompt and good-quality sowing of winter crops and the performance of all other work in preparation for the next harvest and to intensify the attention paid to the fulfillment of plans for the production and procurement of potatoes, vegetables, and fruit, so that the population's requirement for these products is satisfied more fully.

The Politburo stressed the need to use all reserves for the accumulation of coarse and succulent feed and to ensure that every kolkhoz and sovkhoz has a sufficient quantity of this feed for the forthcoming winter and strives to surpass the level of production of animal husbandry produce already achieved. The relevant union and republican bodies are instructed to exercise indefatigable control over these questions and to speedily implement the necessary measures for the raising of agricultural produce output.

A decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers was adopted on improving utilization of timber raw material resources, making provision for fuller and more rational processing of timber, organization of integrated forestry enterprises, and further improvement of living, cultural, and domestic conditions for personnel engaged in the procurement of timber materials.

In connection with this, the Politburo approved the proposal of the USSR Council of Ministers on consolidating cadres in the timber industry, and on enhancing efficiency in the utilization of timber and its waste products in the national economy.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo considered the results of the all union socialist competition for the successful wintering-over of cattle, and for increasing production and purchases of animal husbandry products in the 1983-84 winter period. Six union republics, 35 autonomous republics, krays and oblasts, 200 rural rayons, 1,000 kolkhozes and sovkhozes, interfarm and other enterprises and organizations were declared winners of this competition and awarded certificates of honor by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee, with cash prizes.

The decision on this question will be published in the press.

In accordance with the decisions of the CEMA member-countries' economic summit conference, additional measures aimed at strengthening cooperation in party management of the economy, speeding up scientific-technical progress, and deepening socialist economic integration and the exchange of experience in economic construction were outlined.

The Politburo considered a report on Comrade Gromyko's conversation with McGovern, the U.S. political and public figure, during which questions of Soviet-American relations, the state of affairs in the sphere of arms limitation and disarmament, and relaxing international tension were broached.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo session also discussed certain other questions of the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

KOMSOMOL PLENUM DISCUSSES ORGANIZATION'S TASKS

LD101342 Moscow TASS in English 1138 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 10 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Soviet Komsomol (the Leninist Young Communist League [YCL] of the Soviet Union) was held in Moscow today. It discussed the tasks of the Komsomol organizations in implementing the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Further Improvement of Party Guidance of the Komsomol and Enhancement of Its Role in the Communist Education of Youth", in following the instructions and advice made by Konstantin Chernenko.

It is with the feeling of gratitude and high responsibility, the plenary meeting noted, that the Komsomol took the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, the speech of Konstantin Chernenko at the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations, and the demanding party care of the rising generation. The fatherly attention the party gives to the activities of the Young Communist League, to the work, studies, everyday life and leisure of youth aroused among Komsomol members, youth and girls, the striving to work even better for the benefit of their motherland, to live and work as bequeathed by Lenin, as taught by the Communist Party.

Large-scale tasks of perfecting developed socialism, heightening confrontation between the two world systems, and the existing shortcomings in the work with youth, it was stressed in the report delivered by Viktor Mishin, first secretary of the YCL Central Committee, make it necessary to improve further the entire complex of education of youths and girls, to scale up their participation in building a new society.

Guided by the party's instructions, the Komsomol organizations of the country have set about radically improving the style of, and stepping up, their practical everyday organizing and educating work both among the YCL'ers and the non-Komsomol youth and in the children's Communist organization.

The Komsomol committees, it was stressed at the plenum, should more persistently make sure that the life of each primary organization be politically active and interesting and that the young study Marxist-Leninist theory constantly and creatively. Concern must be shown at every work place every day for increasing labour productivity, improving working conditions, upgrading qualifications and professional skills, and introducing progressive methods of work. It is essential to overcome compromising attitudes to indiscipline, slipshodness and negligence.

The plenum discussed and adopted a plan of practical work by the Komsomol organizations to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee's resolution and the instructions and advice by Konstantin Chernenko.

The participants in the plenum assured the party that the Komsomol has the correct understanding of the tasks facing it, everything needed to put right the state of things where this is necessary, and the energy and sense of responsibility to unfailingly fulfil the CPSU's instructions and justify its trust.

TURKMEN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REPORT

WA130845 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 24 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] On 23 July, a regular session of the 17th Plenum of the Turkmen SSR CP Central Committee took place.

Turkmen CP First Secretary M.G. Gapurov gave a speech entitled: "On the Tasks of Republic Party Organizations for the Further Improvement of the Styles and Methods of Work in Light of the Decisions of the 26th Party Congress of the CPSU, the Subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums, and the Statutes and Conclusions Contained in the Speeches of K.U. Chernenko."

The following persons spoke in the discussion: P. Annaorazev, Ashkhabadskiy Obkom first secretary; A.I. Pronina, worker at the Bairam-Aliisky oil and fats combine; B. Atayev, first secretary of the Tashayzhskiy Obkom; A. Akgayev, first secretary of the Mariysky Obkom; Kh. Muradov, chairman of Kolkhoz imeni Kubyshev in Tashtinskiy Rayon; S.A. Niyazov, first secretary of the Ashkhabadskiy Gorkom; R.A. Annayev, chairman of the Chardzhousky Oblast ispolkom of the soviet of people's deputies; K.Kh. Agaliyev, second secretary of the Krasnovodskiy Obkom; A. Kurbanov, a carpet-maker from the industrial union, "Turkmenkover"; Dzh. Babakuliev, first secretary of Chardzhousky Raykom; B. Khaydarov, Turkmen SSR minister of the cotton cleaning industry; G. Gurbanov, Turkmen SSR minister of agriculture; and B. Annayev, first deputy chairman of the Turkmen People's Control Committee.

Appropriate resolutions were adopted on the questions being discussed. The Turkmen SSR CP Central Committee completed its task at this plenum.

KUNAYEV ON TOUR, ADDRESSES KAZAKHSTAN PLENUM

LD101406 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1315 GMT 10 Aug 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] A plenum of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Central Committee took place in Alma-Ata today. Questions of the further perfecting of the style and methods of party work, the activization of efforts by the republic's working people in the fulfillment of tasks of the year, and the 5-year plan as a whole, in light of decisions of the 26th Party Congress, subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the directions and recommendations of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko were examined.

Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Central Committee, delivered a report.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSEES TBILISI JUSTICE CONFERENCE

PM101404 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Aug 84 pp 1, 3

[GRUZINFORM report: "For Speedy and Just Trials"]

[Excerpts] The people's court establishes the truth, punishes the guilty, protects victims, and resolves disputes. The court is not limited to punitive actions, but also has a lofty educational mission. All this imposes a great responsibility on the people's courts.

This was the subject of a republic conference held in the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, devoted to the results of judicial organs' activity in the first 6 months of the year.

Secretaries of many party raykoms' chiefs of party gorkom and obkom administrative organs sections; leading workers from law enforcement organs at republic, autonomous republic, and oblast level; members of the Georgian SSR Supreme Court; prosecutors; chiefs of Internal Affairs departments; chairmen of city and rayon people's courts; and representatives of the mass news media were invited to attend the conference.

The conference was opened by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze delivered a speech at the conference. The participants in the conference discussed comprehensively and in depth the problems of judicial practice and the quality of the administration of justice, analyzing the trends in judicial practice, and noted that there has been an increase in the struggle against embezzlers of state property, and that the courts have been taking a tougher stance toward speculators and malicious hooligans.

At the same time the conference witnessed an impartial discussion, because there are, unfortunately, still very many shortcomings in this sphere.

Attention was drawn to the inconsistency of judicial practice in individual cities and rayons, and the need to further improve the courts' activity was noted.

A no less topical question -- adherence to time limits for court examination -- was also touched upon. It was emphasized that the situation has changed for the better in the current year. Nevertheless, the trial hearing of some cases is still unjustifiably prolonged, as a result of which they lose their urgency and social topicality. The conference participants cited specific facts and examples of such judicial bureaucracy.

The court as an institution is not just a well-organized system of judicial organs; It also consists of people -- the people's judges and the people's assessors. The prestige of the court and the authority of the law depend largely on their lofty professionalism, moral integrity, and discipline. Nevertheless, there are still some unworthy persons among them. For example, former Judge Burduli from Signakhdkiy Rayon has been arrested and criminal proceedings have been instituted against him for passing a liberal sentence on a dangerous criminal and for other abuses; proceedings have been instituted against Judge Gonashvili from Tsiteltskaroyskiy Rayon, who did not pass verdicts when hearing criminal cases. Judge Khachaturyan from Tbilisi's 26 Kommissarov Rayon will also face trial for extorting bribes. Chairman of the same court Andguladze has been recalled [otozvat] for slackening control and discipline.

The struggle for purity within the ranks of administrative organ workers must be waged with increasing firmness -- this is the stance of the republic's Ministry of Justice today.

Special demands are also made of the work of the Georgian SSR Supreme Court. The sentences passed by it and its decisions must be the standard for all lower courts, and Supreme Court members must be more critical in their approach to the study of cases submitted to them for review.

The conference's attention was focused on shortcomings in the activity of judicial organs. Nevertheless, the examples of poor work that were cited do not in any way detract from all the work being done in the republic to improve the administration of justice. It was emphasized at the same time that we cannot rest on our laurels; it is necessary to progress further and resolutely prevent serious breaches and shortcomings.

ROMANOV, SHCHERBINA ATTEND BUILDER'S DAY SESSION

LD101949 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A solemn meeting devoted to the professional holiday of Builders' Day was held in Moscow today. In the presidium were Comrade Romanov, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Salimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of ministers and departments; winners of socialist competition; and representatives of the capital's public. Comrade Solovyev, USSR minister of industrial construction, the rapporteur, and other speakers noted that the very large detachment of builders is making a weighty contribution to the development of the country's economy and to further enhancing the well being of Soviet people.

FEDORCHUK ENDS VISIT TO ESTONIAN SSR ON 3 AUGUST

PM101305 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 4 Aug 84 p 1

[ETA report: "Visit to the Republic"]

[Text] USSR minister of Internal Affairs V. Fedorchuk was in our republic for a few days. He familiarized himself with the work of the Tallinn Gorispolkom Internal Affairs Administration, Tallinn City's Kelininskiy Rayispolkom International Affairs Section, and the Rakvereskiy Rayispolkom Internal Affairs Secton in strengthening law and order and socialist legality, and addressed workers from the republic's Internal Affairs organs and subunits.

V. Fedorchuk was received by K. Vayno, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee. V. Fedorchuk took part in the republican party aktiv's work and addressed it.

V. Fedorchuk was accompanied on his tour of the republic by A. Kudryavtsev, second secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee; P. Vasikov, chief of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Administrative Organs Section; and M. Tiber, Estonian SSR minister of internal affairs.

V. Fedorchuk left the republic on 3 August.

DEMICHEV, NURIYEV ATTEND GYMNAST'S DAY SESSION

LD101939 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A festive session dedicated to Gymnast's Day took place in Moscow today in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions. In the presidium were: Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture of the USSR; Comrade Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Unions of the USSR Supreme Soviet; leaders of a number of ministries and departments, representatives of party, administrative and public organizations, famous sports personalities, and trainers. The report by Comrade Gramov, chairman of the USSR Sports Committee, and speeches by other comrades noted that the Soviet system of physical education has harmoniously linked the two decisive sides of the physical exercise movement: mass support and mastery.

TASS CITES PRAVDA ON NEW DOCUMENTARY FILM

LD111132 Moscow TASS in English 0834 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 11 TASS -- "A Time to Gather Stones...." is a new documentary film which will open in Moscow soon, Sergey Tikhomirov writes in PRAVDA today. (Script by Vitaliy Kobysh, a journalist specializing in international affairs, directed by I. Gelein, camera by Yu. Orlov, produced by the Central Documentary Film Studios).

An election campaign in the USA... It is like auto racing at neck-breaking speeds. It is the roar of avid fans and sequences of attractive publicity films replacing one another in a rapid succession. Publicity is given to the candidates for the post of the President of the United States of America.

...In 1980 Ronald Reagan was elected President. In his inauguration speech, testifies Vitaliy Kobysh who worked for many years in the United States, the President said that U.S. military might will dominate the world and everyone will have to obey it. As to the enemies of freedom (American style, no doubt) and potential adversaries, the President said, they will have to negotiate with the United States and make concessions, while America shall not give up what belongs to it either now or in the future.

The documentary "A Time To Gather Stones..." is an indictment. An indictment to those who shelled Lebanon, who crucified freedom-loving Grenada, those who, brandishing a nuclear big stick, are out to put to the knees everyone who thinks in any other way than the American way, who lives in a different way.

The film is an impassioned appeal to all sober-minded people to unite in the face of the dark threat of nuclear death. The sequences of the film take the viewer from the United States to Western Europe and the Far East. Talking to people with very different world outlooks, the makers of the film arrive at the conclusion that the threat of nuclear war is a source of apprehension and worry to everyone from an ordinary Greek woman through the editor of the British bourgeois newspaper OBSERVER to a Buddhist monk in Japan. The peoples do not want Hiroshima and Nagasaki to recur, Vitaliy Kobysh says.

TORRENTIAL RAIN HITS AMUR OBLAST, FLOODS REPORTED

PM101354 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 10 Aug 84 p 4

[Telephone interview with A. Levdik, deputy chairman of Amur Oblast Emergency Committee, by own correspondent Yu. Balakirev: "Cyclones Attack" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Blagoveshchensk -- The elements have been raging in Amur Oblast. Cyclones with heavy rain have been moving in from the southwest for more than a month. Torrential rain hit the oblast and rivers broke their banks. Thousands of people have been pitching into the struggle against the floods. Emergency headquarters have been formed in Blagoveshchensk and rayon centers. Our correspondent Yu. Balakirev asked A. Levdik, deputy chairman of the oblast emergency committee, to tell us how Far Eastern people are waging the battle against the elements.

[Levdik] In July and the first few days of August, rainfall over the entire territory of the oblast exceeded the norm by 150-400 percent. The Urkan River in Zeyskiy Rayon, where the water level rose 3 meters, was the first to burst its banks. Some 15,000 hectares of various types of crops were flooded and more than 3,000 metric tons of procured hay was washed away. A threatening situation has arisen along the entire length of the Selemdzha River. Norsk, Novorossiysk, Uglovaya, Putyatino, and Mazanovo, where there are motor boats sailing along the streets, have been cut off from each other and partially flooded, In all, hundreds of kilometers of roads are under water, many bridges have been damaged, dozens of dams have been destroyed, and hundreds of houses and dozens of hospitals, schools, kindergartens, clubs, and stockraising livestock units have been flooded. In certain places electricity and telephone lines have been affected.

However, there have been no casualties among the population. Calm is being maintained everywhere. The elements have been confronted by people's organization and the aid of the population.

[Balakirev] Have the lessons of the past been taken into account?

[Levdik] Of course. Far Eastern people are not novices at repelling the onslaught of the elements, and this time, knowledge of the ways of the Selemdzha River made it possible to provide villages now cut off by the floods with the necessary supplies of food, prime necessities, and fuel. An entire flotilla of motor boats has been created in Novokiyevskiy Uval to provide communications with affected population centers. Mechanized detachments to rapidly clear the roads are being formed, and the rural population is being actively aided by workers from city enterprises.

[Balakirev] What is the situation in the oblast now?

[Levdik] Still difficult -- the Amur River's water level is rising. The struggle continues.

BRIEFS

CHERNENKO, GORBACHEV SPEECHES PUBLISHED -- A collection entitled "Reserves in Agrarian Economy" has been published. It contains material from the All-Union Economic Conference on the Problems of the Agro-Industrial Complex held on 26-27 March 1984 in Moscow. It includes the speech by Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; the report by Comrade Gorbachev, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other speeches by participants in the conference. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Aug 84 LD]

PRODUCTIVITY OF TIMBER INDUSTRY ANALYZED

LD122012 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 12 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast; commentary by political observer L.A. Voznesenskiy]

[Text] As has been reported, a CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decision on improving the utilization of timber raw material resources was recently adopted.

[Voznesenskiy] Hello comrades! It is a commonly known fact that our country is a mighty power as regards forests, with almost one-quarter of the world's forests. But it is also widely known that we have a far from thrifty attitude toward one of the most important natural riches. This becomes especially clear when we compare the figures for timber processing in our country with those in certain other countries. Some timber products are more efficient than others from the economic point of view. It is precisely the efficient types such as cellulose, paper, cardboard, plywood, and wallboard that we make much less of from every cubic meter of timber procured than countries with a more developed timber, pulp and paper, and woodworking industry. In such places, a little over four times as much timber, compared with the volume of procurement, is sent for chemical processing, which currently is the fullest and most thorough form of processing. Naturally, the output of products for every cubic meter, in money terms, is about three times less in our country.

What then are the basic directions in which work to overcome the lag in advanced technological experience and work toward thrifty and rational utilization of timber need to be developed? First, it is placed to substantially increase production of efficient substitutes for timber, plywood, wallboard and others. Every year in our country, we use 25 million cubic meters of timber materials for wooden crates alone, and we all know how we treat them. If these are replaced by cardboard ones, we will save at least 18 million cubic meters of timber, to say nothing of other positive aspects resulting from such a change. Thus, higher quality and more thorough processing of timber will make it possible for us to resolve the problem of quantity without annual increases in the volume of timber procurement.

Second, the proportion of manual labor in timber procurement and processing is to be energetically reduced. Currently, this work is among the least mechanized which, along with other reasons, leads to one of the highest rates of workforce turnover in the national economy. It slows down the increase rate in labor productivity and production efficiency.

Third, the task has been set to further improve the conditions of housing and public and social amenities for the workers involved in making timber materials -- this major detachment of workers performing work that is great and important for the country's economy and the population, while living and working in complex, difficult conditions. Resolution of this task demands not only money and material resources, but also people and attention to the task on the part of ministries and departments, party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organs, especially on a local level.

It is pleasing to note that we have our own, excellent experience in the resolution of many problems concerned with developing the timber industry. For example, in 1980, the CPSU Central Committee approved the experience of Ivano-Frankovsk Obkom of the Ukraine Communist Party directed toward effectively utilizing local timber resources. An association called Prikarpatles was set up, incorporating timber farms, industrial timber farms, pulp processing works, and furniture factories.

Here are just a few of the results: During the 10th and 11th 5-Year Plan periods, the volume of timber felling, as it is called, was reduced by almost three-quarters and the output of goods produced rose more than fourfold. This is understandable, because more than 95 percent of the entire pulp mass goes for production. Furthermore, in place of the 45,000 hectares of forest felled over 20 years, they have planted 105,000 hectares. This is the result of a truly comprehensive approach to forestry, when almost every chip and twig aids the cause, and the timber manufacturers themselves consider the restortation of forest riches their own task and one no less important than their rational use.

The forest is perhaps the only raw material on earth which renews itself and will serve man eternally if he behaves in relation to the forest as wise, thrifty master and friend.

BRIEFS

OIL, GAS PROSPECTING -- According to its general director, the Sakhalingeologiya Association has been carrying out prospecting work in Sakhalin, Kamchatka, and Chukotka. Recently, the association has found oil deposits not only in the northern part of Sakhalin but also in the central part, and some small deposits have been found in the south of the island. The first gas deposit has been found in Kamchatka. Oil deposits are now being discovered in Chukotka, and it is not doubted that gas deposits will be found there too. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 10 Aug 84 LD]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS SOVIET GRAIN HARVEST

PM101425 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 10 Aug 84 p 1

[N. Osychkin agricultural review: "Gather and Preserve Everything That Has Been Grown"]

[Excerpts] After protracted rain, the first week of August presented farmers with warm sunny days. Favorable opportunities have been created almost everywhere for successful harvesting and transporting of grain, procuring feed, and creating the basis of next year's harvest. All the efforts of working people of the agro-industrial complex must be aimed at achieving the highest productivity on the part of every combine, reaper, and truck driver, reducing harvesting times, and fulfilling the plans and targets for sales of grain and other agricultural products.

According the USSR Central Statistical Administration data, by 6 August grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut on 43 million hectares in the country. This is 38 percent of the crop area. Threshing had been carried out on 37.3 million hectares -- 87 percent of the area cut. Last week the fully harvested area increased by almost 9 million hectares. It is important to perform all summer jobs comprehensively, increase the pace of harvesting and procuring grain, and take additional measures for the full preservation of the cultivated harvest.

Progressive collectives of the agro-industrial complex and experts in cutting and transporting grain crops are setting an example of selfless work. The editorial office has received a further report from the Kuban. The district's farms have poured more than 3.2 million metric tons of grain into the state's granaries on the strength of high pledges. Active preparations are being made to harvest corn and rice, a good crop of which is expected from the field. Stavropol Kray farmers have already sent more than 2.5 million metric tons of grain to the elevators. Continuing grain procurements, kolkhozes and sovkhozes are doing much work to prepare the soil and seeds for winter sowing, in order to make the future grainfield still more productive.

The harvest front in the RSFSR has already advanced to the Arkhangelsk, Urals, and West Siberian fields. In all reaping has been carried out in the republic on 25.1 million hectares -- more than one-third of the crops. Grain crops have been threshed on 21.3 million hectares. In the Non-Chernozem Zone one-fourth of the area sown to grain and pulse crops has been cut. Reaping is taking place in an organized manner in Orel Oblast, where almost half the crops have been laid in windrows. Working according to the schedules, farmers there are simultaneously cleaning and drying grain and dispatching it to reception centers. During the first 5 days of August alone, 56,000 metric tons of grain arrived at reception centers, making 143,000 metric tons in all. But during the same time Ryazan Oblast farms dispatched just 37,000 metric tons, and Tula Oblast farms, 29,000 metric tons. Smolensk and Kaluga Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes are only just beginning grain procurements. It is necessary to value fine weather more highly and mobilize all forces and means to accelerate the harvesting and transportation of grain.

The amount of grain threshed has been quite good this year on many farms in Belorussia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia. The harvest is at its peak there now. It is important to ensure that work is done in sequence and to prevent any gaps between the harvesting, threshing, and supply of grain to the elevators and reception centers.

Kazakhstan's machine operators are gathering in the harvest in 14 oblasts. The first windrows of cereals are lying in the fields in Turgay, Kustanay, and North Kazakhstan Oblasts.

Some 3.5 million hectares of pulse crops have already been threshed in the country. The hulled crop harvest is beginning in the Ukraine. It must be ensured that as much of this crop as possible is used for food purposes. Farms in the Bashkir and Tatar ASSR's have so far fulfilled only 6.8 percent of the pea procurement plan. The procurement of buckwheat and millet is proceeding slowly. Work on the truck farming plantations is being launched on an increasingly broad scale. Over 3.6 million metric tons of vegetables and 1.3 million metric tons of potatoes have been purchased. The stores are receiving fruit and berries and have already received Astrakhan watermelons.

The most important task of the day is to lay a firm foundation for next year's harvest. There must be no delay in preparing the soil for winter crops. To date, this work has been carried out on 21.4 million hectares of 56 percent of the planned area. In Voronezh and Kursk Oblasts 100 percent of the plowing plan has been fulfilled, whereas in Bryansk Oblast only 14 percent has been fulfilled; in Vologda Oblast, 31 percent, and in the Mari ASSR, 45 percent. However, it is already time to take the seeders into the fields here! The first 368,000 hectares of winter crops have been sown in the RSFSR. It is necessary to speed up the cleaning and treatment of seeds and the procurement of fertilizers to ensure that the rows of grain are treated with fertilizer. The fields of winter crops cultivated according to intensive techniques should be the object of special concern for farm leaders and specialists. Arable farmers are hurrying along with their August work. Every hour must be devoted to this year and next year's harvest.

SOYUZ-T-12 FLIGHT CREW SPEAK AT PRESS CONFERENCE

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[Moscow press conference on the Soyuz-T-12 flight, moderated by Sergey Kuznetsov, deputy chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Department; with Cosmonauts Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Svetlana Savitskaya, and Igfor Volk; also taking part are Vladimir Kotelnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Academician Oleg Gazenko; Professor Sergey Grishin, doctor of technical sciences; Viktor Blagov, deputy director of the Soyuz-T-12 flight; Vladimir Shatalov, director of cosmonaut training; Georgiy Berevovoy, director of the Cosmonaut Training Center; and Aleksey Leonov, deputy director of the Cosmonaut Training Center -- live]

[Excerpts] [Kuznetsov] Allow me to give the floor to Vladimir Aleksandrovich Kotelnikov, vice president of the Academy of Sciences.

[Kotelnikov] Esteemed comrades, ladies and gentlemen. The whole world knows of the achievements of Soviet space technology in the field of manned flights. The Soviet Union is pursuing wide ranging and planned research into outer space for peaceful purposes. Year by year they make it possible to carry out an ever-growing volume of scientific research, experiments, and applied work in the interests of science and various sectors of the national economy. Soviet cosmonautics is confidently and consistently promoting the creation of intricate orbital manned complexes that can be reconstructed and refitted, even in the process of flight, according to the nature of the tasks being performed. With the aid of these complexes, wide research is being carried out, both directly on the station and outside it. In conformity with the program of the conquest of near-earth space for peaceful purposes, on 17 July this year a Soviet spaceship lifted into orbit a crew composed of the ship's commander, Hero of the Soviet Union Pilot-Cosmonaut Colonel Vladimir Aleksandrovich Dzhanibekov; flight engineer, Hero of the Soviet Union Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Svetlana Yevgeniyevna Savitskaya; and Hero of the Soviet Union Research Cosmonaut Igor Petrovich Volk.

As you know, on 29 July this year, at 1655 Moscow time, after successfully completing the program of joint work on board the research complex Soyuz-7, which had been in orbit, Soyuz-T-11, and Soyuz-T-12, Cosmonauts Vladimir Aleksandrovich Dzhanibekov, Svetlana Yevgeniyevna Savitskaya and Igor Petrovich Volk returned to earth. Allow me on your behalf and on behalf of the many millions of people now listening to us and viewing us, to congratulate our intrepid cosmonauts on the brilliant performance of the mission. [applause]

The outstanding event of that flight was the space walk by woman Cosmonaut Svetlana Savitskaya, which was performed for the first time in the history of manned space flights. On 25 July the commander of the visiting crew, Vladimir Dzhanibekov, and flight engineer Svetlana Savitskaya spent 3 hours and 35 minutes outside the station. During that time they carried out tests of a new universal instrument designed to perform intricate technological operations in open space, including cutting and soldering metal plates and spraying them with various coatings. For the first time a space walk was performed by a woman cosmonaut. Her successful completion of unique experiments in outer space demonstrated that a woman could effectively perform intrictae tasks not only on board manned orbital complexes, but also in open space. The credit for this belongs both to Svetlana Yevgeniyevna and to the designers and builders who ensured the necessary conditions for it.

In addition, the crew carried out a large number of varied experiments. Allow me to briefly enumerate them.

In the first few days of the stay on the staion, the visiting crew conducted a series of medical experiments to obtain additional information on the effect of space flight on the human organism in the processes of adaptation to weightlessness. The cosmonauts' cardiovascular systems were investigated, and the acuteness and depth of vision and degree of eye strain were determined. Several experiments were conducted to work out methods of preventing the unfavorable effects of weightlessness during the intial stage of the flight. A considerable part of the crew's work was allocated to experiments on space technology and biotechnology. In keeping with the program of space materials studies, an experiment was conducted to determine the effect of open space on various construction materials, which were exposed in an unsealed lock chamber. Their state was controlled with the aid of the appropriate equipment.

In keeping with astrophysical research, a number of experiments were carried out to study the proliferation and distribution of interplanetary substances in outer space. A microbiology experiment was carried out for the purpose of studying the influence of space flight on the permeability of microorganisms' cell membranes and other characteristics of their vital activity. A technological experiment was conducted to obtain hermetic sealing mixtures from various materials. A comparative analysis of the samples obtained on earth in conditions of micro gravitation makes it possible to more fully study the mechanism of the formation of microstructures during the hardening of tamping mixes used for hermetic sealing in various conditions.

On an improved installation, work was carried out to separate biological products in an electrical field in weightless conditions to obtain test consignments of superfine substances and new effective medical products. Under the plan of geophysical research, work was done to determine the density of aerosol layers of cosmic origin in the earth's atmosphere. Experiments were carried out with an electronic photometer to measure the changes in the brightness of the stars as they set beyond earth's atmosphere and as their light intersects the aerosol layers.

Under the program to study the earth's natural resources and the environment, the cosmonauts carried out a series of observations and took several photographs of various regions of the Soviet Union. As you see, the cosmonauts carried out very extensive research.

The seventh expedition on the Salyut-7 station completed its work brilliantly. A total of 19 Cosmonauts have worked on that station since April 1982, including 3 members of international crews. They are cosmonauts from France, Mongolia, and Romania. Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev, and Oleg Aktov are now in their 6th month of successful work on the station. The successful flight of Soyuz-T-12, with a woman cosmonaut, was a fresh, bright page in the history of the conquest of space. The results of the research and experiments will find wide application in various fields of science and the national economy and will open further prospects in the development of space technology and space research for peaceful purposes. Allow me on that note to end my brief speech. Thank you for your attention.

[Kuznetsov] Permit me to invite Comrade Vladimir Aleksandrovich Dzhanibekov, the commander of the Soyuz-T-12 spacecraft, to speak. Over to you, Vladimir Aleksandrovich.

[Dzhanibekov] The use of visiting expeditions has become traditional within the framework of the overall manned program of our country. They envisage the implementation of short-term and specific programs. This enables us to make more flexible use of space technology in the resolution of various programs. It enables us to rapidly resolve the new tasks that arise.

It so happens that this is my 4th flight as a member of a visiting crew. This means that I have now become a kind of professional in this sphere, even though I have expressed regret several times that I have not taken part in a lengthy program, and have expressed readiness to take part in such a program. I have to say that a short flight also requires the mobilization of all one's strength and capabilities, because the pace of work on a short expedition is very intensive. The most important factor on these flights is time. The entire program is calculated to the minute. During a short space of time we have to do a great deal.

As for the joint work with the Mayaks, the main crew that is still working aboard the Salyut-7 station, I must point out the amazing psychological climate that is probably a special feature of this specific crew. Now that I have returned to earth, I want to tell the psychologists that there may well be no problem of compatibility at all, because this crew is compatible and because they know how to complement each other. Their sense of tact is amazing. It parallels their mutual supervision and help and their mutual support, which may not be very explicit but which can be seen very well all the same. I think that this crew is also capable of resolving other tasks. I would describe it as ideal for the long, interplanetary flights that will certainly take place at some time. But this atmosphere, this favorable human climate helped us considerably in completing the entire program. They gave us the kind of assistance that is not included in any framework, in any program. If it had not been for this attitude, it might have been harder in some respects for us to work with Svetlana.

Now for the experiments. We carried out about 20 experiments. I want to mention some other work that Svetlana carried out, because she will not praise herself, naturally. The space walk was one thing. It involved working in a spacesuit. It was a new environment. It involved great physical exertion. It also required much effort from the point of view of gearing oneself to work in a completely new and unsupported environment. But Svetlana also carried out the extremely delicate Tavriya experiment. It required very precise control over one's hands, very sharp eyesight, and a very precise understanding of the processes in the production of extrapure substances on the Tavriya electrophoresis installation. Just think, the diameter of the small thread that had to be taken in with a needle was about 1 millimeter. Its length was about 1.5 centimeters. This fractional thread had to be taken in with this needle, without touching the surrounding medium. I think that neurosurgeons will understand how difficult it was to thread this extremely thin needle. The insertion of the needle in the chamber certainly required physical exertion, but she also coped wonderfully with this delicate and important work. The future will certainly show the degree of purity that was obtained with these fractions; I think that they can only be given the highest evaluation.

In addition we carried out a whole series of experiments for research into the atmosphere, including ones involving the use of the French PCN camera. We studied the stars as they rose above the horizon and sank below the horizon. We studied areas of our country. The Caspian Sea and the Black Sea are of particular interest to us. We did this for a wide variety of institutes and laboratories in our country. We studied the emission layers of the Polar Aurora. We also carried out an entire series of other medical and biological experiments. Igor Petrovich Volk will speak in more detail about them.

I want to express my gratitude to all those who designed our reliable space equipment, those who trained us for the flight, who controlled our flight, and to all those who worked at tracking stations on land and at sea.

I want to express gratitude to our party and government for the great trust placed in us and to give an assurance that we will carry out any future tasks reliably and will apply all our knowledge, strength and skill to ensure that the space dimension of our national economy develops steadily. Thank you. [applause]

[Savitskaya] On 25 July at 1855 Moscow time, Vladimir Dzhanibekov opened the exit hatch of the station's transfer compartment. At the same time, I had to ensure control at the exit control panel. The overall guidance was carried out by Leonid Kizim, commander of the basic crew. Oleg Atkov, a doctor and the station's research cosmonaut, kept a check on the parameters of the spacesuits and took care of the timing of the execution of the exit cyclogram, and of course monitored our medical parameters.

Following the opening of the hatch, Vladimir Dzhanibekov set up a lamp and removed the sample, with the materials previously laid out on the external panel of the station, and after this transferred to the working platform. Having taken the Unified manual instrument or URI set from me, he attached it to the collapsible handrail. This universal manual instrument of cosmonauts is intended for carrying out technological operations in conditions of open space: cutting, welding, soldering, localized heating and applying thin coverings. It can also be used in regular maintenance and prophylactic work outside the piloted orbital craft and also in the assembly of large-scale orbital construction sections. This apparatus was developed by specialists of the Paton Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. Individual versions had already been tested earlier in conditions of orbital flight on the Vulkan unit and Isparitel.

When the instrument had been set up at the work site, Vladimir Aleksandrovich gallantly gave way to me, and I transferred to the working platform and attached myself by a special anchor to carry out the operations with the URI. The first thing I had to do was to carry out a cutting operation on a titanium sample 0.5 millimeters thick. Well, perhaps many of you saw this operation on television. Then welding was carried out on samples 1 millimeter thick. The next operation was the soldering and finally the spraying of a thin layer of silver on an anodized aluminium plate. There were several samples set out on board for cutting, welding and soldering. Some of them were done with titanium and others with stainless steel. The thickness of the samples also varied. The completion of the last operation in the work with the URI apparatus coincided with the entry of the orbital complex into the shadow part of the orbit. This allowed Vladimir Aleksandrovich and myself to rest a little during the approximate 30-31 minutes, look around and look carefully at the earth, not from the station's portholes but open space.

When we had entered the bright part of the orbit, the commander and I changed places, and he carried out the remainder of the work with the samples that were left. In all, six experiments in welding were done with the URI apparatus -- two samples of titanium and four, stainless steel. Six experiments in cutting metal were performed -- three samples of titanium and three, stainless steel. There were six experiments in soldering with tin and lead solder. There were also two experiments in applying a silver coating to the surface of anodized aluminium. All the samples were brought back and handed over to the institute for detailed research.

However, we can already say today that, at least as far as the outward appearance goes, the welded joints obtained in space are in no way inferior to good industrial samples on earth. Good samples of applied silver coating were also obtained.

After the work with the URI had been performed, we substituted another set of samples previously laid out on the exterior of the station. The hatch was closed at 2130. Thus, the duration of the spacewalk was, as already stated, 3 hours and 35 minutes.

The experience of the training sessions and the tests in conditions of space flight confirmed the simplicity and safety of the operations with the URI, and confirmed its reliability and efficiency in work with materials chosen as experimental samples. The work itself in open space involves considerable physical exertion. At the start of our exit, for example, our pulse rate sometimes went up to 140 and our breathing up to 40, which, in the view of the doctors, was perfectly in keeping with the work being done. Despite the energy consuming nature of the operations, the spacesuit thermocontrol system ensured thermal comfort. Having done this work, I can say that women are quite capable of doing it.

Among the other work carried out by our crew, I would like to talk to you in somewhat greater detail about the Tavriya experiment. Work on this experiment was first done 2 years ago. The crews including Popov, Serebrov, Savitskaya, Berezovoy and Lebedev worked on the first two series of experiments, and various constructive solutions were being researched and worked out at the time. In the third series of experiments, Cosmonauts Lyakhov and Aleksandov refined influenza preparations, which are the basis for new highly effective influenza vaccines and serums. The preparations supplied by Lyakhov and Aleksandrov at the time were already several times purer then the purest analogous preparations obtained in earth laboratories. These influenza preparations were highly appraised in the Institute of Vaccines and Serums after they were tested. They are already finding practical application in various scientific institutes in the country.

The results of the first series of tests to obtain superpure substances in conditions of weightlessness have shown the expediency of developing work in biocosmic technology. We had on board a substantially modernized, multichamber Tavriya unit, which can justly be called an experimental industrial unit. On it we conducted four series of tests in refining and separating various valuable biological preparations for use in various branches of our national economy. Thus, for example, preparations for scientific research were obtained for making highly effective prophylactic vaccines against influenza, and also for developing possible influenza vaccines for children. Pure substances for the needs of agriculture were also obtained.

These experiments were done for a whole series of scientific-research organizations in the country: for example, the (Shimyakin) Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry, which asked us to refine two batches of human interferon synthesized by Soviet scientists under the leadership of Academician Ovchinnikov by means of genetic engineering. A number of institutes and the Ministry of Health asked us to refine three batches of influenza preparations. Institutes engaged in increasing agricultural productivity asked us to isolate effective organisms that produce a food antibiotic for animals, which is both a medicine and a growth stimulant for animals. At the request of the Kiev scientific institutes, which are engaged in the creation of new medicines and preparations, we refined a preparations made from human blood protein.

On the Tavriya unit specially developed technological electrophoresis processes were also used, as well as certain new devices for selecting and unpacking fractions of the purified preparations. All the selected and obtained preparations, in all, 60 ampules of these valuable substances; the photographic material on this work; and other data on the results of the experiments were returned to earth.

During our flight the joint Soviet-French work on the Piramig apparatus also continued.

It is interesting that during our flight very convenient light conditions formed for photographing and observing one of the Lagrangian points, the libration points in the earth-moon system. Using the Piramig apparatus we took pictures of a section of the sky in the visible part of the spectrum near red. If the scientists obtain registered excesses in the brightness of the luminescence of the Lagrangian points against the general background when they process our material, this will confirm the existence of concentrations of dust at these points and will perhaps also allow us to determine the composition of the dust cloud at the points of earth-moon libration. Observations of the luminescence of the middle part of the atmosphere in the region of the Pacific Ocean were also carried out with the Piramig apparatus.

In talking about these experiments, or a small part of these experiments, that we conducted -- and Igor Petrovich will talk about the remainder -- I want to stress the very humane direction of our entire space program and the work program of our expedition. Everything we did in flight during those 12 days was aimed at ensuring that people on earth live better, that we all have less illness and are healthier, and that our scientists receive new, interesting information to understand the structure of the earth's atmosphere and interstellar matter. It was all aimed at a more profound understanding of nature around us.

In concluding my speech, I would like to express my most profound gratitude to all those who developed the apparatus for our work and who trained us for the flight. I would also like to express enormous gratitude to the creators of the reliable and wonderful space technology that allows us to fulfill such complex work, which is of interest to all cosmonauts. In particular, I would like to express gratitude to our party and the Soviet government, and to our people who have prized so highly our modest toil. Thank you very much.

[Kuznetsov] Now over to Igor Petrovich Volk, pilot-cosmonaut, hero of the Soviet Union.

[Volk] Dear comrades, esteemed ladies and gentlemen. A trend has developed for the research cosmonaut to report on the scientific and technical experiments carried out during the work on the station. I will not break this tradition, especially since the program of experiments for our flight was half again as heavy as usual, because the time span was increased from 7 to 12 days.

In the first days of our stay on the station, our crew carried out a series of medical studies to obtain additional information on the influence of space flight on the human organism and the process of adaptation to weightlessness. There was research into the condition of the cardiovascular system; the acuteness and depth of vision were defined, as was the level of eye strain, the reasons for vestibular disorders in the initial period of the flight. Despite the fact that man has been flying in space for over 20 years, this research remains an unfailing part of virtually every expedition. It is the only means of checking that change. This is due not only to the fact that the doctors want to ease our work in conditions of space flight, to reduce the period of adaptation of the organism and lessen the influence of long periods of weightlessness; but also to the fact that every year the tasks of space expeditions are broadened. In order to (?become a cosmonaut) today, fairly strict medical criteria have to be met, and in order to expand the list of professions that are necessary on board space complexes, we have to broaden the criteria. Our medical science is engaged in this.

One of the basic medical experiments and studies of our space expedition was a further study of the acute period of adaptation.

A more accurate study of the basic mechanisms of certain phenomena that appear in the first hours and days of weightlessness, such as the redistribution of blood, and some vestibular disorders, was also conducted. We continued the study of the adaptability of the human organism to weightlessness and its successful acclimatization to it. The results of every flight, especially the short ones, when the acute period of adaptation is accompanied by a full program of research, are of great significance, since no two people react in identical fashion. Each person reacts individually to his first encounter with weightlessness. The reaction of a person flying for the first time, the second time, or, like Vladimir Dzhanibekov flying the fourth time in space, is also somewhat individual.

In the pneumatic experiment carried out by Svetlana Savitskaya, with the aid of special pneumatic garters, a deposition of blood in the legs was created, which hampered the redistribution of blood to the upper half of the body. Recordings were made of a number of indicators of the activity of the cardiovascular system. Such research was carried out by the cosmonauts on more than one occasion, including by Svetlana Savitskaya in her first flight, and showed a sufficiently effective preventative action. During the experiment we filled out questionnaires about our sensations, and objective information about symptoms of vestibular disorders. The comparison of this data with results obtained previously in various ground-based research provides a fairly full picture of the influence of space flight on the functions of the vestibular system.

During the flight of the basic crew Oleg Atkov, the doctor cosmonaut, on more than one occasion conducted echocardiographic research. Naturally, he included our crew. On the argument apparatus he had a close look at the heart and vessels of the commander of our crew. Research was directed at studying the visual analyzer, and other research was carried out on the threshold of color vision, depth vision and the [word indistinct] capacity of the eyes under various conditions of illumination, and also recordings of the processes of tracking [slezheniya], the condition of the eye motor function, and especially vestibular vision interaction. In the view of the doctors, the results of this research are significant for an analysis of the reasons for motion diseases [bolenzni dvizheniya] in flight and for the development of appropriate preventative measures in the activity of cosmonauts in fulfilling visual observations.

Using the Balaton instrument, created by specialists from the Hungarian People's Republic, we carried out research on the crew's psychic ability to work. The task was to use various combinations of figures on the instrument's light display panel to carry out rapid mathematical actions in a short time. In my view the medics were satisfied with our results.

We also started a biological experiment called tsitos, prepared by Soviet and French specialists. The aim is to study the influence of space flight on the permeability of the cell membranes of microorganisms and other characteristics of their life. Simultaneously on earth, exactly the same experiment was being carried out.

In technological experiments we carried out the (?tamponage) experiment. Its main was a clarification of the detailed mechanism of the initial stage of the formation of gels in colloid suspensions or, to put it simply, the initial stage of hardening of cement under similar linking solutions. Three model suspensions were prepared in space: water, dicalcium silicate, and corundum quartz; water, tricalcium silicate, and corundum quartz; and water, dicalcium silicate, quartz, and liquid glass. For this a special device developed by scientists of the Moscow Gubkin Institute of the Petrochemical and Gas Industry was used. Samples of suspensions were prepared over a period of 10 days, hardened on board the orbital station and returned to earth and handed over to specialists for structural research.

The specialists calculate that the results of this experiment will allow them to make a correct choice in the direction of research to raise the reliability and longevity of hermeticization of oil and gas wells. Today, one can only say that the kinetics of hardening of such suspensions in space and on earth differ substantially.

In the program of space materialogy an experiment was carried out to determine the effect of open space on various construction materials. In particular, research was carried out on the mechanism of the arrival and development of micro-cracks on the surface of model polymer materials. In this series of experiments, basic attention was paid to the accumulation and flow of local electric charges along the surface of the material. The samples under research were exposed in a [word indistinct] air-lock, and monitoring of their condition was carried out with the help of a special apparatus. This experiment was conducted taking account of the results of the processing of samples and electrotopograms taken earlier. In comparison with the previous experiment, there was an increase in the exposure of the samples in open space, and photographic film more sensitive to the electrical field was used.

Leonid Kizim proposed his own method of carrying out this experiment. He proposed orienting the station so as to point the open air-lock at the sun. Then the necessary temperature was reached in only a few minutes, and the first trials showed the effectiveness of the new method. The samples and photographic material obtained during the experiment were returned to earth and handed over to specialists for further research.

During our expedition, we continued astro- and geophysical experiments in the joint Soviet-Czechoslovak program. Thus, when the star Vega set beyond earth's atmosphere, studies were made of the solidity of the aerosol layers in the middle atmosphere and an assessment was made of atmospheric turbulence according to the frequency and amplitude of the twinkling of the star. The research was carried out with the use of a Czechoslovak electronic photometer, EFO-1.

With the aid of the PCN apparatus, illumination of the atmosphere at heights of 100 and 300 km was recorded on especially sensitive color film, as were optical phenomena in the earth atmosphere connected with storm activity.

I have told you about some of the basic directions of our scientific and national economic program. I want to note that it was of a humanitarian nature and should promote the development of the national economy and science, and serve to raise the people's well-being. In concluding my talk, I want to note that all our work in space passed in a very friendly atmosphere and ambience. This was greatly helped by the basic crew, who for the 6 months' flight still have a high work ability and, I want especially to emphasize, an excellent psychological climate. With all our heart we want further work in orbit, and fulfillment of the set research program for utilization of space. Thank you for listening. [applause]

[Kuznetsov] A verbal question. Yes, please comrade. Give your name please.

[Divis] Correspondent Vladimir Divis from the Czechoslovak newspaper RUDE PRAVO. I have a question for the crew commander, Vladimir Aleksandrovich. What is the significance of the current work in open space for the development of new orbital technology?

[Dzhanibekov] It means the testing of the new universal hand instrument and also the return to earth of those samples which were either taken out on the station from the very beginning or were subsequently set up and taken down by the cosmonauts. The samples are very diverse, for example a nut and bolt fastening. There is a thread there and if they are done to some geometrical rule, with some sort of margin, then there are materials which in a vacuum in space, rapidly coalesce and form an absolutely firm connection; the result cannot be undone by any means, as diffusion processes take place and for certain materials these are very active. Yet other pairs of metals are completely unaffected, so these kinds of fastenings can be used there for such ordinary tasks as are encountered on earth.

To continue, the behavior of various materials related to heat protection of the station or craft exterior, how this coating is transformed, and how other composite materials are transformed, perhaps. That is, it is difficult here to even briefly state the range of future research that is proposed in the construction of space objects on earth as well, especially since we already have an instrument in our hands which, in our opinion, is worth continuing with. It will be used in the future to construct very large and complex structures which simply cannot be raised from the earth. The construction of this is perfectly possible and the cosmonauts have proved by their practical work that this is not fantasy, it is realistic. I hope that in the near future perhaps the first steps will be taken in constructing some type of more complex structure. At the moment, we have only tried welding and cutting metal in space. This is a basic operation for builders.

In the future, I hope that we will be able to weld and clad structures, and assemble various specific sections. Eventually this will enable us to have the possibility of thinking about the construction of cities in space orbit, real cities. Those are our thoughts on this topic.

[Kuznetsov] A question from the correspondent of the British press agency REUTER: Yesterday's issue of IZVESTIYA says that during training for his flight in the hydrolaboratory Cosmonaut Dzhanibekov in addition to his program, developed a procedure for pinching off a pipeline using the "Jaw" instrument, in inverted commas. In orbit, Cosmonaut Dzhanibekov then instructed Cosmonauts Kizim and Solovyev in how to perform this work. On the 8 August Vremya television program, Valeriy Ryumin said that during the sixth exit into open space the work to pinch off the pipeline was not planned. Can it be presumed that some kind of fault arose in the fuel pipeline? Could you explain what caused the need for the pipeline to be closed off? A very complex question. So we'll ask Comrade Viktor Dmitriyevich Blagov, the deputy flight director, to answer the question. Please.

[Blagov] Well, first, I would like to say that the unified power unit to which the pipeline belongs, is a very highly reliable system on the Salyut-7 station. It performs many functions, has several sections and tanks, pipelines and units. As was previously reported, last September one of the reserve fuel lines of this power unit became depressurized. This did not affect the flight program; the program of the main crew was carried out and fully executed. After this, the programs of two visiting crews' expeditions were carried out, including one international, the Soviet-Indian, program, and during these flights intensive work was underway on earth to prepare for repairing this reserve fuel line. A special procedure was worked out, and a special instrument was devised. Much training was done in hydro-weightlessness, including training both the flight control personnel and the crews and, in the end, the decision was made to instruct the crew of the main expedition now in space to begin this work.

During the first four exits into space the crew took out the instrument, set up the folding ladder on the equipment compartment, set up two cross-pieces to bypass the failed fuel line and on the fourth exit precisely specified the location of the depressurization. This specification came at a time when the crew was already in orbit and we understood that it was possible to eliminate this depressurization by pinching off the pipeline in a certain place. As the crew was already in space, the decision was made to train Vladimir Dzhanibekov for this work, give him the opportunity to train in hydro-weightlessness, and to deliver to the station a piece of this pipeline, and a video-film on Dzhanibekov's work on earth, and the new procedure developed based on the training. It was intially proposed that Dzhanibekov should do this work, but the crew of the main expedition, having performed four exits to work on the unified power unit, asked permission of the flight control center to let them complete this work. The flight control center agreed with the crew, and instructed Dzhanibekov to carry out the crew's training in orbit. This training went successfully. The crew passed their exam excellently, on 8 August went into space to the equipment compartment, and pinched off the pipeline.

Preliminary monitoring has shown that this operation went immaculately and the unified power unit is now at the ready status; we are most satisfied. That is my reply to this question.

[Kuznetsov] TASS correspondent Romanov has a question for Academician Vladimir Aleksandrovich Kotelnikov. What are the prospects for organizing space flights by international crews in the near future? In what form is international cooperation between the Soviet Union and foreign countries in the peaceful exploration of space continuing? Over to you, Vladimir Aleksandrovich.

[Kotelnikov] As you know well, we had a very big program of international space flights. It has now been completed. The last foreign citizen to fly in space was an Indian cosmonaut. This flight was very successful and produced a great deal. But there are no plans for such a program in the near future. The second question was: In what form is international cooperation continuing? Very broad and successful international cooperation is continuing. The most impressive work of this kind that is planned for the near future, is the flight to Halley's Comet. Once every 75 years it flies toward the earth. It has always aroused great interest from mankind, because it flies close to the sun and the earth. It is a big comet. There are plans to send a Soviet spacecraft toward it. The flight is scheduled to commence at the end of this year. The spacecraft will fly to Venus first. It will launch a descent module to land. This will be for the continuation of research on Venus. The spacecraft will then use Venus' gravity to change course and fly to meet Halley's Comet. The aim will be to obtain close photographs of this comet, study the processes taking place within it, and the matter of which it is composed. Comets have always been a mystery to man. We still know very little about their nature and essence.

A number of countries, including socialist ones, are taking part in this experiment. Czechoslovakia and Hungary are doing an especially great deal. France is taking part. So are the FRG and a number of other countries. The flight of our space vehicles will be followed by the flight of a spacecraft belonging to the European Space Agency. Admittedly, this spacecraft will be simpler, with fewer experiments. After that, the space organizations of Japan plan to launch a very small space craft. There are very close ties between these three organizations. Our actions are being coordinated. We are exchanging information about the expected conditions around Halley's Comet.

We will also be exchanging information during the flights themselves. The European Space Agency and Japan will be particularly interested in the exchange of information since their space vehicles will fly to Halley's Comet after ours. So the first closeup information about the comet will be obtained by us.

Apart from that, a whole series of other joint experiments in space is continuing. It seems to me that this work with a whole series of countries is continuing successfully at the moment.

[Kuznetsov] An oral question. I have here a note from Bulgarian radio and television asking for a question. Stefan Todorov, yes? Please, ask your question.

[Todorov] My first question is for Cosmonaut Dzhanibekov, the commander of the craft. What are the risks during work in open space, what so-called unexpected situations [vneshtatnaya situatsiya] could arise? And a question for Svetlana Yevgeniyevna. Much work has already been done by women in open space. Probbably many Soviet girls would like to follow you and Tereshkova. Is it true that there is a group of girls who are training to become cosmonauts and that you are something of its commander, and what would you say about your backup on this occasion? Thank you.

[Dzhanibekov] While Svetlana is preparing her reply, I will say that there is a moderate degree of risk in carrying out any work in open space. It cannot be said that it does not exist. There is always the possibility, for example of hitting a meteorite. There is nothing we can do about that. The spacesuit could become depressurized. The operator's spacesuit could cease to function. The other operator would then have to be ready to carry out operations to save his friend. This is probably the most critical situation. There are other less critical situations. Some systems in the spacesuit could malfunction. But they have backup systems. So, there would be no need for haste, as we put it. Only depressurization or a leak would cause the cosmonaut to feel unwell. This is probably the most serious thing that we can foresee at the moment. I do not know what could happen in the future. But we are trying to be prepared for any unexpected situation.

[Kuznetsov] The next questions, as I have said, are for Academician Oleg Georgiyevich Gazenko. This is a question from a correspondent of the Spanish newspaper EL PAIS. Could you give any specific examples of new achievements in the field of research into the effect of weightlessness on the human organism? And a question from Igor Andreyev of APN: Can it be considered that the Soviet experiments in obtaining ultra-pure biological preparations in the orbital station are close to being converted from the laboratory stage to the industrial stage? What changes will these preparations make to medical practice, and what will be the destiny of the substances from the cosmic laboratory that have been brought back to earth? [passage omitted noting that many questions cannot be answered because of lack of time]

[Gazenko] The obtaining of new ultra-pure medical preparations in orbit is still in the experimental stage. The first question boils down to numerating certain new data on the effect of weightlessness on the human organism. Well, there are surprisingly many specific factors, and it is hardly worth enumerating them here. I would like to say something about the general result. It is becoming more obvious and we are better able to understand how the overall system that regulates the functions of the human organism -- which consists of corresponding subsystems -- changes in the initial and subsequent phases of a flight and how the different effects and side effects of weightlessness individually appear. On the basis of this knowledge, it is possible to make the protective treatment to alleviate the effects of space flight on the human organism.

Finally, the last thing I want to say is that we are becoming more and more convinced that, in principle, it is possible to find effective ways and means to make it much more easy for space travelers to undergo these unusual and extreme conditions of the cosmic environment, and to function more efficiently compared to today, when these unpleasant effects unfortunately make the life and work of people in orbit more difficult.

[Kuznetsov] Comrades, our time is nearly gone. I would like to read a question from Ardamatskiy a correspondent observer of the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY, to cosmonaut Dzhanibekov. The question is this, although strictly speaking, it is addressed to all three cosmonauts. In June, the Soviet participants in the joint Soviet-American space flight Soyuz-Apollo, Lenov and Kubasov, sent through the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY an open letter to the American participants in the flight, Astronauts Strafford, Slayton, and Brand. In it the Soviet cosmonauts recalled the dangerous consequences of transferring the arms race to outer space, pointed out the need to avert this process and called upon their American colleagues in the Soyuz-Apollo flight to add their voice in defense of a peaceful space and against star wars. Meanwhile, the U.S. Administration is turning away from talks on this problem, does not want a moratorium to be imposed on space weapons tests and continues active preparation for space wars. What is your attitutde to this question?

Vladimir Aleksandrovich, will you answer that please?

[Dzhanibekov] I was a witness to and immediate participant in -- true, at third hand as part of the support group -- the Soyuz-Apollo program. Over a period of 2 years we worked with the U.S. astronauts in very close contact. At that time, until 1975, confidence was strengthened among us and among everyone that such flights would occur again in the future. The general mood around that program, both in our country, in the United States, and throughout the world, was for a peaceful solution to all our space problems, for cooperation in space. We came close to having a serious discussion not just about joint long expeditions in orbit around the earth, but our scientists and engineers had begun quietly to touch upon the question of setting up a joint Martian expedition. How splendid that was! We would very much have liked to have been sitting down to talks in 2 or 3 years and drafting, perhaps, a Martian program. But everything turned around. It was through no fault of ours that relations deteriorated. Now the serious talk is about war in space. Probably there is not one among the cosmonauts who, having experienced for himself all the might of rocket technology and all the might of a space rocket complex literally on his own organism, on his own body and skin, if one may put it like that, the question could not possibly arise.

BRIEFS

PREPARATIONS FOR ARCTIC EXPEDITION -- In Leningrad's Institute of the Arctic and the Antarctic, preparations are under way for the 30th Soviet Antarctic expedition, to be headed for the fifth time by Dmitriy Dmitriyevich Maksutov. He says the 30th expedition envisages new kinds of reasearch in aero-meteorology, geophysics, glaciology, geodesy and medicine. There will be a significant increase in the volume of geological and geophysical work on the Druzhnaya-1 and Druzhnaya-2 base stations. There will be nearly a two-fold increase in the volume of work on the new Soyuz base. Preparatory work will be done on the northern part of the Berkner hills in the Weddell Sea region for the creation of a new field base named Progress for year-round research. Taking part in the expedition will be scientists and specialists from the GDR and Cuba, and in the five ships, the first one to leave Leningrad in the last 10 days of October, and about 700 people. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Aug 84 LD]